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FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER,

No. 2353.—Vol. L.

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MINES INSPECTED.

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RAILWAYS-SPECIAL BUSINESS.

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Fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover. JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

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my Home and Foreign, Mining Charles, Assemble that which appears in the measurement of the WEEK."—A SEPARATE EDITION from that which appears in the Journal is published every Wednesday evening, containing "Notes and its on the Stock Markets," with Closing Prices. May be had on application.

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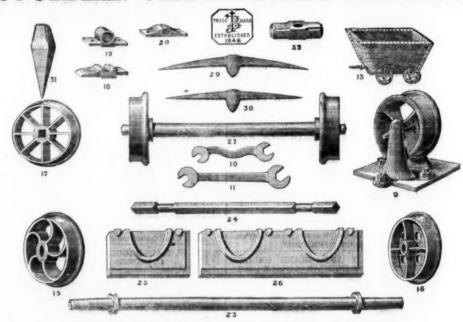
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PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire, cultivate, and develope the Perseverance Estate, in the South-East Wynaad, in the Madras Presidency, India, which closely adjoins the properties belonging to the South-East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and is surrounded by well-known estates, such as the Alpha, Hamsluck, Adelphi, Hamslade, &c., which in Mr. Brough Smyth's report are most favourably spoken of as containing gold quartz.

are most favourably spoken of as containing gold quartz.

The estate is estimated to contain about 600 acres, 466 of which are held on lease from the Rajah of Nellumbore for 96 years, from 1585, at an annual rental of 450 rupees, with a renewal fee equal to one year's rent in every 24th year, and with a reservation of the teak and blackwood to the Rajah, and the remainder for 48 years from 1575, at an annual rental of 125 rupees, with a renewal fee equal to one year's rent in every 12th year, with power to renew at the expiration. A lease is held for 36 years from 15th August, 1879, giving mining rights over 15 acres at an annual rental of 25 rupees per acre, and the Rajah binds himself to grant such further rights as may be required, if applied to within five years from the above date. About 150 acres are planted with coffee and a portion with cinchona trees.

The following is the telelegraphic summary of the preliminary report of Mr. Oliver Pegler, the consulting engineer to the South-East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited), under date 14th June, 1880:—

"This estate indicates great mineral resources. Gold found several points. Three rich reefs. One splendid; perhaps finest in Wynaad. Extensive native workings. Great natural facilities. Water, timber,

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&C.,

The following are extracts from his full report, dated the 17th

"The mineral indications of the property are of the most promis-ing character, numerous outcrops of auriferous quartz exist, and native workings (a rare indication of mineral wealth). . . . Both

underground mining and alluvial washings are extensively met with throughout the estates. . . This portion of the estate is covered with fine forest, and will yield an inexhaustible supply of timber. . . Is also traversed by several good streams, with extraordinary facility for the formation of reservoirs, whereby a very large supply of water could be commanded. . . Much of this old mining work is still intact . . The soil through the whole extent of the property contains gold. . . Portions of this quartz broken off by me at a foot's depth when crushed and panned gave very fine results, though much pyrites was present, and the stone uncalcined one assay gave, by eye estimation, up to nearly 1 oz. per ton, and a second quite 7 dwts."

The sample of a pillar of quartz left to support the roof of an old

of water could be commanded. . . . Much of this old mining work is still intact . . . The soil through the whole extent of the property contains gold. . . . Portions of this quartz broken off by me at a foot's depth when crushed and panned gave very fine results, though much pyrites was present, and the stone uncalcined one assay gave, by eye estimation, up to nearly 1 oz. per ton, and a second quite 7 dwts."

The sample of a pillar of quartz left to support the roof of an old working, referred to by Mr. Pegler in the accompaning report, has been assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. with the following very satisfactory results:—

Pyrites—Produce of gold... 7750 ozs. per ton of pyrites (= 155 dwts.)

Quartz—Produce of gold... 9800 ozs. per ton of quartz (= 16 dwts.)

Mr. Brough Smyth, in his official report to the Madras Government, says:—

"Thirtee chains eastward from the Perseverance bungalow there is an outcrop of quartz, and within five chains of it some shallow alluvial workings."

"Near the western boundary of the estate there are two outcrops of quartz close together—the one a thick reef, and the other a when the western boundary of the estate there is another adit surrounded by native workings.

"A reef once worked by the natives is intersected by the eastern boundary.

"The quartz reefs in this area have a promising appearance, and it

"Meat Person, 25% to 25%; Wheat Jane, 2½ to 2½; Wheat Kitty, 5 to 5½; Wheat Jane, 2½ to 5.

—M.M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Sept. 23), writes:—The mining market con false and the state of the

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Messers, ABBOTT and WICKETT, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Sept. 23) write:—During the past week the market has been quiet, and transactions have been very limited, but this roorning there has been a good demand for most shares at higher rates. East Pool, Dolcoath, West and Wheal Poevor, as well have shares freely dealt in. The closing quotations are subjoined:—but this roorning there has been a good demand for most shares thigher rates. East Pool, Dolcoath, West and Wheal Poevor, as well have shares freely dealt in. The closing quotations are subjoined:—but he well need to be highly probable that as settled the property of th

The state of the s

wing to foreign politics. Traffics were fairly good, but not suffigin, 1% to 1%; thereoisfoot, 3% to 1%; flast Pool, 34 to 3%; Priency flast Pool, 34 to 3%; Priency flast Pool, 36 to 4; Hingson, 18 to 1%; Such Wash Company of Scotland 12 to 12%; Thorp's Gawber Hail, 203; Priency flast Pool, 36 to 1%; Such Pool, 36 to 1%; Priency flast Pool, 36 to 1%; Priency fla

The inferences are that investors are not purchasing, and that those speculators who are not in Trunks are deterred from touching them while their market is so lifeless, as it has been for some time past; thus those who have bought are, more or less, heavily weighted, and appear to be exhausted as regards further purchasing power. There will probably, however, be a little more life in them as the meeting draws near. Canadas firm, and largely bought on any fall. Americans fluctuate considerably, especially Eries, being specially influenced by a projected opposition line, which looks uncommonly like a Yankee trick to scare holders into selling. Were it really considered bone fide across the water the fall should have far exceeded its present dimensions—about \$8. Local stocks quietly firm. Hull Bank, 11½; London and Yorkshire Bank, 29s. 6d.; Yorkshire Bank, 24; Hull Trams, 9l. 7s. 6d.; Earle's Shipbuilding, 18; Hull Dock, 8k.

CHESTER .- Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS, stock and share broker, Corn Exchange Chambers (Sept. 23), writes:—Local mining shares continue to receive more attention, and increased business has been done latterly. The improvement in the South Cross, whereby the manager latterly. The improvement in the South Cross, whereby the manager hopes to double his returns very shortly, is creating a lively enquiry for these shares, which makes the market firmer, and some shareholders will not sell within the quotation. Reports from Rhosesmor as to yield of both Dixon's and Westminster lodes continue satisfactory. Were these stocks not restricted to the narrow circle of local investors, but were rather dealt in on the wide market, there is no doubt the quotations would not remain so quiescent. Drainage, 10 to 10½; Rhydalun, 10 to 10½; Rhosesmor, 3 to 3½; North Hendre, 5½ to 6; Lady Ann, 1 to 1½; Fron Hall, ½ to ½; Pen-ty-Orsedd, 1 to 1½; Pant-y-Mwyn, 1½ to 2; Tyddyn-y-Gwynt, 1 to 1½. Foreign shares on this market have been somewhat inactive. Pitangui dividend to June 30, though carned in May and June, with at least another 10 per cent. has not come up to expectation, but I think the board has done wisely in retaining the balance, and not dividing to the hilt. The quotations are—Pitangui, 3 to 3½; Don Pedro, ½ to ½; Frontino, 2½ to 3½; Brazilian Gold Mines, 1 to 1½.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

-Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (Sept. 23), writes:—During the past week markets have been dull, as people seem to be waiting the result of the Eastern political complication; but the fact that in spite of this prices do not show much fall indicates the markets are healthy, and no doubt there will be a good rise when the reaction takes place. As the harvest is the main groundwork upon which the development of new activity in the manufacturing trades takes its rise, and money is abundant, the improvement in trade may shortly be expected to become more decided.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies the movements of the week comprise reductions of 10s. per share each on Bolckow, Vaughan (A) and Glasgow Port Washington, 5s. on Benhar Coal, 3s. 9d. on Monkland (pref.), 2s. 6d. each on Chillington and Monkland, and 2s. on Marbella; but Ebbw Vale lave advanced 2s. 6d., and Steel Company of Scotland, 1s. 3d. The Scotch pig iron warrant market has been flat, from 5is, 2d. to 48s. 7/4d. The good harvest has had no beneficial effect yet, and prices have again fallen below the point at which production is profitable; the unfavourable feeling is due to reduction in makers' brands, and a new agreement to reseind the former agreement, by which the ironmasters were to keep a half of the furnaces damped down, and now each is left free to light all or none as he judges advisable. The demand from America is easier at present, but it is likely to be renewed, and in conjunction with the more active home trade probable in the closing month of the year there does not appear much room for a fall in prices, but every prospect of a good rise. America is easier at present, but it is likely to be renewed, and in conjunction with the more active home trade probable in the closing month of the year there does not appear much room for a fall in prices, but every prospect of a good rise. Benhars have been weak all the week, and have declined from 23s. to 23s. ntrim Iron, A, 45s.; Andrew Knowles and Sons, 11 dis.; Brown, Bayley, and, Dixon, 24 dis.; Bilbao fron, 25%; Bilson and Crump Meadow, 62s. 8d.; Bolckow, Vaughan, A, 26%; ditto (121, paid), 75s. prem.; ditto (preference), 201. 3s. 9d: Cardiff and Swansea, 42s. 6d.; Chatterley Iron, 7½; Chillington Iron, 80s.; Charles Cammell and Company, 8½ dis.; Clyde Coal, 53s. to 55s.; Ebbw Vale, 5 to 9½; Great Western Colliery, B, 62s. 6d.; Henry Briggs, A, 9½; John Brown and Company, 9½ dis.; Lehigh and Wilkes Barre, 102; Lotthouse Colliery, 75s.; Elynvi and Tondu, 64. 11s, 3d.; 47s. 6d. to 48s. 9d.; ditto (preference), 5½ to 6; Muntz's Metal, 47s. 6d. prem.; Mwyndy Iron, 40s.; New Sharlston Colliery, (preference), 5; Nanty-Grio albiana (preference), 34; Newport Abercarn Colliery, 7; Northfield Iron, 7½ dis.; Mark Colliery, 16; Sheepbridge Iron, 24 dis.; South Wales Colliery, 30s.; Steel Company of Scotland 12 to 12½; Thorp's Gawber Hail, 20s.; Tredegar, B, 23; West Cumberland Iron and Steel, 7½ dis.; and William Cooke and company, 22s, 6d.

amarkets. Glasgow Caradons lower at 23s. and 23s. 6d. An improvement 1 eported at the Derwent Lead Mine. Berehaven are at 4s. 3d.; Bettws-y-Coed.s 18s. 6d.; Bwlch United, 52s. 6d.; Blue Hills, 85s.; Bedford United, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Carnarvon Copper, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 10: Carn Brea, 75; Dolcoath, 51; East Crebor, 26s. 6d.; East Pool, 34½; East Van, 49s.; East Caradon, 40s.; East Roman Gravels, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; East Chiverton, 20s. to 20s.; Fortezue, 39s. to 40s.; Great Lawy, 19: Herodiscot, 72s. 6d.; Killingth. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.; Killaloe, 11s.; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d.; Leadhills, 50s. to 55s.; Llanrwst, 12s. 6d.; Mineral Corporation, 12 to 13; Mining of Ireland, 67s. 6d.; Mid-Devon, 5s. 91.; New Cook's Kitchen, 8; Nant Rhys, 15s.; North Busy, 62s. 6d. to 37s. 8d.; North Penstruthal, 27s. 6d. o 30s.; Pant-y-Mwyn, 52s. 6d.; Prince of Walez, 23s. to 25s.; Folrose, 30s. to 40s.; Pandora, 15s. to 29s.; Roman Gravels, 9½ to 3½; South Caradon, 73; South D'Eresby, 21s.; South Frances, 11½ to 11½; Tamar, 17s. 6d.; Timeroft, 15½; Tankerville, 50s.; Van, 18½; West Kitty, 40s. to 45s.; West Pateley, 20s. to 30s.; West Caradon, 45s. to 50s.; West Chiverton, 5s. to 13s.; Wicklow Copper 6s. 6d.; Wheal Agar, 5½; Wheal Bassett, 70s.; Wheal Grenville, 10; Wheal Grenville, 10; Wheal Jane, 45s. to 55s.; Wheal Grenville, 10; Wheal Grenville, 10; Wheal Jane, 45s. to 55s.; Wheal Peevor, 26½; and Wheal Kitty, 4½.

In shares of gold and silver mines prices steady. Richmonds are still 14½ to 15½, this week's run being \$70,000. Indian gold mining shares have attracted most attention this week. Port Phillip advices from the mine report a remittance of 500f. The St. John del Rey continues as productive as ever, although not working at present under favourable conditions. Almadas are 9s. to 11s.; Birdseye Creek, 35s. to 40s.; Chontales, 6s. to 8s.; Colorado 47s. 6d.; Colar Creek, 5d. to 15s. 6d.; Devia Moyar, 27½ to 3½; Devia Provident, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. prem.; Don Pedro, 12s. 6d.; Eberhardt, 55s.; Emma, 45s.; Elig

32s. 6d.; South Indian, 35s.; Tecoma, 10s. to 15s.; and United Mexican, occ. to 45s.

In shares of oil companies there has been a good rise, owing to firmness in the petroleum market. Uphall have advanced 1l. per share, Young's Paraffin 17s. 8d., and Broxburn 12s. 6d., but Oakbank (old and new) are each reduced 6d. In shares of miscellaneous companies no particular alteration to notice. The annual report of Palmer's Shipbnilding Company shows the net profit, including previous year's balance, were 57,601l. The works continue to be fully employed, and the contracts on hand will keep them in active operation for several months. Droitwich Salt are at 10s.; Milmer's Safe, 9½; Native Guano, 5½; Neuchatel Asphalte, 7s. 6d. lto 10s.; United Limmer, 4ms.; and Val de Travers, 7. Prices of wagon companies shares are:—Birmingham, 14½; Bristol and South Wales, 7; Gloucester, 5½; Metropolitan, 60s. prem.; Midland, 10 prem.; Railway Carriage, 70s.; Union (Preference), 21 to 22; Scottish Wagon, 81. lts. 3d.; ditto new, 60s, to 63s.; Swansea, 55s.; and United States Rolling Stock, 17½ to 17½. Prices of chemical companies shares are:—Langdales, 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.; Laws, 5½ to 6; and Newcastle, 80s. to 85s.

4 to 6; and Newcastle, 80s. to 85s.

BAMPFYLDE MINING COMPANY.—What is likely to be the last meeting of this concern will be held at the North Molton Mines on Sept. 24. The last few months have been occupied in putting the Stowford Iron Mines in working order, and making necessary improvestowford Iron Mines in working order, and making necessary improvements for raising the ore with economy and dispatch. A fair beginning has also been made towards introducing the iron ore to the various markets. When the narrow gauge is alid down on the Devon and Somerset line in a few months there will be a still further saving in transit expenses. A small profit has been made in dressing the old heaps at surface on the copper property, and this will be continued on a larger scale. This portion has not yet been unwatered, but looking at the large quantity of copper ore standing between the 102 and 112 fm. levels to be broken and brought to surface, as well as the increased value of the lode in the lowest levels, it is believed very little more sinking would suffice to make these mines pay well.

NANT RHYS SYNDICATE (Limited).—This company have issued a giving the result of a recent survey of the property. As s the south lode, the level east has been extended 10 fms. in strong firm bearing rock, highly mineralised, and containing in places spots of lead ore in the joints. The end being within a fathom or two of the lode, a discovery of some importance may be reasonably expected. The copper lode is also promising well. In the event of rich lodes being opened up, the small capital of the syndicate, the favourable terms on which the property is held, and the great success of the adjoining mines, will make the shares very valuable.

HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—This company is formed to take over and work the valuable State gold mine known as Vorospatak, situated in Transylvania, Austromine known as Vorospatak, situated in Transylvania, Austro-Hungary. It is not a new mine, as the most difficult and expensive preliminary workings, &c., have already been effected. The main add intersects numerous veins of gold, and it is estimated the resources of ore are unlimited. The ore is readily crushed, and experienced mining labour is ob-tainable at an exceedingly low figure; so very large profits are anticipated. The

EDINBURGH.-Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, stock and share EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, stock and snare-brokers, Princes-street (Sept. 23) write:—Railway stocks have been rather quiet during the past week, but a fair busines has been done in North British, which rose at one time to 85½. The markets have been drooping. Property shares have been in good demand. Clydes-dale Bank has risen 2, and National 1. North British and Mercantile Insurance have risen 1. In mines, Benhar Coal have fallen 4s.; Huntington Copper, 4s.; Marbella Iron, 1s. 6d.: Tharis, 17s. 6d. Oil shares had a sudden spurt. Uphall Oil are about 7s. 8a. higher, and Young's Paraffin 15s. higher-

IRISH MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES' SHARE MARKET.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 23 .- The amount of business done during the week BUBLIN, SEPT. 23.—The amount of business done during the week is quite insignificant, but mines have been scarcely more neglected than other kinds of securities. Almost the only business done has been in Mining Company of Ireland, which, after having realised 3. 23.64, per share, experienced a decline, and were rather freely offered at 32. 13. 3d. It is really marvellous to observe what little attention is given to Irish mines either by firsh or English capitalists, although there is abundance of mineral, plenty of willing labourers, and good prospects of profit.

CORK .- Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and Sons, stock and share brokers CORK.—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and SONS, stock and share brokers, South Mall (Sept. 22), write:—Markets have been dull and business very limited for the past week. Great Southerns are quiet at 119½ to 120, and Midlands at 95½ to 95½. Bandons, after being 99, close easier at 97½, and Wicklows are 103, while Macrooms remain at 5½ to 6. National Banks have been done at 67½, and Munsters at 7. No change in Provincials. Cork Steam Packets have been steady at 13½, and Goulding's shares have advanced to 9, 9½. Levy's are also stronger at 5½, 6, and Lyons are asked for at 4½, and Government shares at 7½ per share.

New Kitty (St. Agnes).—The ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at St. Agnes, on Thursday (Mr. J. B. Reynolds in the chair). The balance-sheet showed receipts over expenditure of 481. 19s. 7d., and liabilities not amounting to 1001. The agent's report went into detail ast the state of the works and merits of the mine. The meeting was well attended, but principally by local shareholders, and additional spirit was imparted to the proceedings by the success of the neighbouring mines. But apart from this, the prospects of New Kitty are so good as to have conveyed great satisfaction to those present. A call of 1s. per share was made. A full report of the meeting will appear in next week's Journal. the meeting will appear in next week's Journal.

MOUNT CARBIS.—The tin now being brought to grass will show the bona fide reality of this discovery, and prove, too, that there are still good mines near the surface to be found if you only know how to find them. There is a tin mine, a rival, Mount Bischoff, on the to find them. There is a tin mine, a rival, Mount Bischoff, on the opposite side of the globe, which has paid 35,000*l*. profit within the last six months, from about a similar depth as this Mount Carbis, and some people think that mining at these moderate depths is rather safer for investment than those outrageously deep mines, from the depths of which you pump for ever such rivers of water as you find there. Shallow mines we think are the mines to get dividends from.

VINCENT TIN MINING COMPANY .- Capt Bennett reports that the lode in the east end of the 15 fathom level (the average value of which is 120 lbs. of tin to the ton of rock) is widening out considerably as it goes down at the point beyond the cross-course east of the Horseboro shaft. There are 10 tons of tin stuff broken now on this level (15 fathom) ready for the stamps. At all the other points of level (15 fathom) ready for the stamps. At all the the mine the lode continues as good as last reported.

EAST WHEAL CREBOR.—The agent's report this week, which will be seen in its usual place, gives abundant evidence of a valuable mire being laid open. With a lode worth 30*l*. per fathom in the 60, and splendid rocks of copper ore in the 70, to say nothing of the excellent appearance of the lode in the same levels in the opposite direction, it must be clear that the mine bids fair to add another prize to the Tavistock district—the richest copper district, it should be remembered, in the two counties.

depths. The ground is at present rather hard for driving, but is of to send away large quantities of good ore stuff for a long that congenial nature for copper ore that we should expect the lodes come. for copper ore that we should expect the lodes live. We know we have three very important therein to be productive. We know lodes at no great distance before us.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS, MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

In the year 1843, when mining was almost unknown to the general public attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Minera," Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annuals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services and advice to all connected with mines and minines, and mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

as mining.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of by country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to the state of Cornish and Foreign Mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. Warson Brothers to make their Circular now published in the Mining Journal more extensively known, and to state.

s state— That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a Price List (as sup-ied to most of the London and country papers), giving the closing prices of That they issue duity to clients and country papers), giving the closing prices of Mining Shares up to Four o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash, for the usual fortnightly settlement in all Mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charge for commission. They deal also, on the same terms, in the Public Funds, Railways, Telegraphs, and all other securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mine-inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any persticular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

No one knows better what the Cost-book System really is, or has as we believe, a sincerer desire to see it carried out in its integrity in Cornwall than the Editor of the West Briton. But he does not altogether approve of our remarks upon the "account house dinners" which are tacked on to it, and which in our humble opinion often neutralise or prevent the proper examination of accounts. He refers to a dinner on the exceptional and modest scale of 10l., and adds, "why should people travel at their own expense, scrutinise accounts, and look after the general working of the mine for the benefit of absent adventurers as well as their own and be grudged their dinner? "Why, indeed," we may add, "should they be grudged refreshment on a modest scale, especially if they do perform the duties attributed to them?" But how often in fact do they either insist upon, or assist in, carrying out the laws of the Cost-book, which for the safety and security of "out," as well as "in" adventurers, say that all debts shall be brought into the accounts to the day of meeting, and any loss or profit be divided.

loss or profit be divided.

For many years we stood alone in the columns of the Mining
Journal in denouncing the system practised at the meetings of some
of the principal mines in Cornwall of crediting sales of ore up to the days of meeting, keeping back from the accounts two or three months cost of several thousands of pounds, of paying dividends when they were not earned, and of allowing heavy debts to accrue. No one has fought more bravely against this system than the Editor of the West Briton at many of these meetings, but there is often a very thin partition between the account house and the kitchen of a mine, and the aroma of a good dinner floats over both, and then how tedious the mere examination of accounts and figures must seem! The eloquence of a Heard may not be affected by it, but has he not sometimes found out that its influence upon the patience of all his hearers was active and apparent? Besides many of them, making a majority, may have been, and probably were, men who sent in supplies to the mine, and

dared not go against the "powers that be."

We attribute, rightly or wrongly, many of the evils of the Costbook and the heavy debts allowed to accrue in some mines to the jolly and soothing influence of these count-house dinners, carried out as they were years ago. And mine meetings, too, are worse than a farce when a system of accounts that Mr. Heard, as well as ourselves, has so often denounced can be tolerated and carried on.

Every one knows now that when the great fall in tin took place some years ago it could no longer be kept secret to the outside world that three of the principal Cornwall mines were in debt to their bankers something like 60,000*l*., yet regular dividends had been paid, and those who had not had the advantage of attending the good dinners, or out-adventurers, had been buying shares at very high prices, ignorant that the "back costs" were rolling up like a snowball for their sorrow in the future.

Pitangui is in 25,000 shares, which were issued at 10s. per share, and are now about 3l., or 75,000l. for the mine. It is in the richest gold-bearing district of the world, is making a profit of several thou-sands a year, and, as our correspondent remarks, is selling at far less than some of the speculative gold mines of India.

We have no interest in Pitangui, and never had, but are glad to see its success, having first called attention to its prospects.

What is called bluestone is a peculiar conglomeration of metallic substances, and is now extensively used for various purposes at home and abroad. In England we believe that a much talked of new and abroad. In England we believe that a much talked of new metal is made from it, and it is also ground into powder and made into a cheap paint. That of Morfa Du, where there are large quan-tities of it, consists of 35 per cent. of zinc, 17 per cent. of lead, 7 ozs. of silver per ton, and a trace of gold; copper about 2 per cent.; iron, 8 per cent.; sulphur, 28 per cent.; siliceous insoluble matter, 4 per cent.

We thought that the veriest tyro in mining knew what account" meant, but Mr. Ediston, of Tavistock, whose letter will amuse many pursers, is satisfied that no such account has been opened in any of the books of Gunnislake (Clitters) or Old Gunnislake. Yet he naively tells us that he has attended every dinner at the former mine, and can vouch for it that they have not in any instance cost the mine more than 3s. a head for 20 persons. What were these but charges to "owners' account?" and really, instead of blaming us, Mr. Ediston should thank us for the chance given him to laud the management of Gunnislake (Clitters).

We do not deny for one moment that many of the Indian gold mines may be, and doubtless are, fair speculations, but we see no reason for paying 200,000l., or half that sum, for mere speculations, when good and fully developed properties may be bought for less than half the money. It is the price paid we mostly complain of, and that will bring some of them to grief. Too many people who give 1l. or 2l. for a share forget that they are buying a 1-100,000th part, and that but a small proportion of it is working capital.

A telegram was received from D'Eresby Mountain, on Thursday, to to the Taristock district—the richest copper district, it should be remembered, in the two counties.

East Wheal Buller.—The lodes here already intersected are productive of argentiferous gossan, such as has been invariably followed by considerable courses of copper ore, but they will probably have to be followed somewhat deeper to reach the most productive points. The south lodes, towards which the 40 cross-cut has been started, may from their appearance at surface be expected to become productive of copper ore at the present, and even at lesser,

me.

The Wheal Crebor lode has been cut in West Crebor 2 ft. wide, of valley compared to the c gossan, quartz, capel, iron and spots of yellow copper ore; very promising so near the surface. This will be sunk upon, and a small engine erected to carry it down.

English railways have been dull all the week, the fear of further English railways have been dull all the week, the fear of further complications in the East naturally checks business and trade generally; should we, however, receive any favourable news as to a speedy settlement of present difficulties we may look for a rapid recovery in prices, as there are plenty of investors ready to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying at the present lower rates. The traffic returns were not quite so satisfactory this week, though with one of two exceptions all showed increases: that of the North Fasters two exceptions all showed increases: that of the North 11,2121; Great Eastern, 21571; Great Western, 22651. The Grad Trunk of Canada traffic receipts show an increase of 71194, making an aggregate increase for the present half year up to date of over 104,0001. Telegraph shares are rather lower; some of them, we thick, will soon be worth buying.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janein, Sept. 23: Produce eleven days (first division of September), 6500 olts.=2511/2, 12: Produce eleven days (first division of September), 6500 olts.=2511/2, 12: Produce eleven days (first division of September), 6500 olts.=2511/2, 12: I beg to hand to August, 1000. All going out. RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nerals: Week's run, \$70,000, from 1170 tons of ore. Refinery, \$47,000.

— R. Rickard, Sept. 1: I beg to hand to you a report of the operations for head when the sept. Lizette tunnel cross-cut has been extended of ft. in land ground. The 200 north cross-cut has been divided 5 ft. without any change to mention. The 600 No. 1 cross-cut, west from south fissure drift, has been divided ft. in hard ground. The 600 No. 2 north cross-cut has been advanced 28 ft., in without any change. The 600 No. 1 north cross-cut has been advanced 28 ft., in hard ground. The 600 north from No. 14 chute has been extended 16 ft. in bad limestone. The 600 north from No. 14 chute has been extended 16 ft. in bad limestone. The 600 north from No. 14 chute has been extended 16 ft. in pad 16 chute has been advanced 28 ft., in without any change of the first of the fir

he usual quantity of ore.

RUBY AND DUNDERBERG CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from Eurel

Presented during the week was 27 tons, and realised net \$88.8 per ton. 8000

lass ore raised 20 tons, realising \$15 per ton. Total quantity of ore extract

uring the week was 55 tons.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL.—Telegram, dated Melbourne, 8et. 17

Jonth ended Sept. 8—Remittance, 5007.

POÉT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL.—Telegram, dated Melbourne, Sep Month ended Sept. 8—Remittance, 5004.

MISSOURI.—Advices received this week dated Sept. 3 state that the follower has been done since Aug. 16: The St. Clair shaft is now down \$2 ft. the 70 proposed further to be sunk). As soon as the timber work is fid shaft divided, and ladders put in we shall commence running the new lee the lode, and after they are in 15 ft., and prellminary arrangements are we shall resume sinking the shaft, which will not interfere with our general of underground development. This will enable us to cut into the new oreg in a very few days. The 245 ft. level north has been driven 13 ft.; the loben pitching down on an angle of 45° for the last 100 ft., and is now belofloor of the drift. We have, therefore, determined to let it stand, and are sinking a winze 192 ft. from the shaft, where the lode was the richest, araising very fine lumps of ore from it. We shall strike the lode in stoping from the new level; 7 fms. of stoping have been done, the ground 1½ from per fathom. The engine-shaft has been cleared out and newly tim to a depth of 50 ft. The ground has also been prepared and building erect the boller, machinery, and plant. We intend having machinery ready for ging under steam as soon as water is reached for supplying the bolier. We can push forward the work very rapidly under steam-power, and soon sae ing under steam as soon as water is reached for supplying she band, no push forward the work very rapidly under steam-power, and soon reached toom of the shaft, and have the levels below the present water line open At Baid Hill shaft No. 2 has been sunk 19 ft., and the tunnel driven 26 ft. ground continues very favourable.

PLACERVILLE.—I. Thomas, Aug. 28: The ore in the stopes is looking of able. There is no change in the grade of ore in 5th level. The mill is still its uniform work. The buddle is completed. Commenced grinding sulpling the ran on the 24th inst.

able. There is no change in the grace of the its uniform work. The buddle is completed. Commenced grind in the pan on the 24th inst.

NEW GOLD RUN.—F. M. Chadbourn, Sept. 4: I cleaned up of and have this day cabled you the result. "Have cleaned up after total production, about 22750." You will note in my letter of Jun pressed my opinion that this run would not be as good as the for necessary to wash at this point to prepare for the mill. I am sat I continued washing in the same direction as in the first run Is a much better clean-up; however, the dirt is left, and can be wruns. As soon as we have water again sufficient to hydraulic we expect to make some good returns, which, in connection with the property in sptendid shape. Although I have used my utr to get the mill completed by Sept. I, and employed all the ment still it is not ready to run, and cannot possibly start before the chinery is now all in position, and we have but little more to dommence stemping. We shall have no trouble in getting gave! as a large amount of valuable grave! can be obtained in cleaning if acing off the bank preparatory to drifting. I will keep you at the progress made. The following telegram has been received ur will completed—running."

e commence stemping. We shall have no trouble in getting gravel as a large amount of valuable gravel can be obtained in cleaning if acing off the bank preparatory to drifting. I will keep you a the progress made. The following telegraun has been rescived du "Mill completed—running."

ISABELLE Gold and Silver).—Foreman's report for the weel "Advance made, 73 ft.; total distance from mouth, 3531 ft.; total distance from from the explosions (in places) to break somewhal from the fr

a band of serpentine as far as the curvatures in the band of serpentine will be for the serpentine curves in its course, and it is when that swells out to towards the veins that the largest amount of ore and the most complex casts, and it is on one of these bends that we are now working.

At the commencement of mining in this district both the Bolton Merchant of the server of t

re struck

SEPT

and regula east of EAST announce

copper or WEST more che towards surface a very long

appearan

PLANI cutting the cross and forw fitted w within t which the the inner tool so at chisel or table, on

ong time to ft. wide, o

trade gene-to a speedy recovery in emselves of

The traffic with one or astern being The Grand 191., making late of over

se struck a very rich deposit of Erubescite ores, but it was not lasting, subsegent trial proving that the general characteristic of the vein-rock was that it
general the ores disseminated through it, with occasional patches of rich ore,
solidated the ores disseminated through it, with occasional patches of rich ore,
solidated the forte that these slates contained a considerable amount
sthe spring advanced a closer inspection of the slates around Williams's and
the spring advanced a closer inspection of the slates around Williams's and
the spring advanced at the same time, obtain as great a quantity of ore as
somethy and the same time, obtain as great a quantity of ore as
somethy and the same time, obtain as great a quantity of ore as
somethy and the same time, obtain as great a quantity of ore as
somethy and the same time, obtain as great a quantity of ore as
somethy and the result of having obtained about 400 tons of ores of 4 to 5 per
jet, with the result of having obtained about 400 tons of ores of 4 to 5 per
jet, of cooper; some of these ores range from 10 to 15 per cent. It is difficult
solved into unopened ground. In the meantime the drifting of the 30 has
signed into unopened ground, 1 nthe meantime the drifting of the 30 has
signed into unopened ground. In the meantime the drifting of the 30 has
signed into unopened of the corse-cut in ame 22 ft. 10 in. The 30 west
best continued to the following extent:—The 30 cast (No. 5 shaft) 61 ft. 4 in.

(35 shaft) 70 ft. veli of limerock has been hard, and contains a little copper
In the 30 west the veln is composed of shale, enclosing boulders of limeen.

(36 shaft) 70 ft. veli of limerock has been hard, and contains a little copper
In the 30 west the veln is composed of shale, enclosing boulders of limeen.

(36 shaft) 70 ft. veli of limerock has been hard, and contains a little copper
In the 30 west the veln is composed of shale, enclosing boulders of limeen.

(37 shaft) 70 ft. veli of limerock has been hard, and contains a little copper
In the 30 west

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in the decising is being pushed on towards getting another parcel ready es, and the dressing is being pushed on towards getting another parcel ready es, and the dressing is being pushed on towards getting another parcel ready es, and the dressing is being pushed on towards getting another specific and the same direction, is very open the cross-consens. The load in the 40, driving east of Cox's engine-shaft, the load is small, consider a limit of the following east of Cox's engine-shaft, is improving, and producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 50, driving east of Cox's engine-shaft, is improving, and producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the following engine-shaft, is improving, and producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the following engine-shaft, is improving and producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. It is given, and the men put to drive east and west on the course of the lode, which is worth 1 ton per fathom.

AlMILLOS.—Sept. 15: The 115, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, contest to open up good tribute ground, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 10, driving in the same direction, yields occasional stones of ore. The 85, west of 85 and fainon, is still unproductive. The lode in the 60, driving east of 85 and rictor shaft, is passing through a splendid shoot of ore, seth 5 tons per fathom. The lode in the 70, driving west of 85 and 12 tons shaft, is passing through a splendid shoot of ore, seth 5 tons per fathom. The men are still a fing fair progress with Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 115. Canton's ring, sinking below the 50, is small and poor.

cong cast of San Victor shaft, is passing through a splendid shoot of ore, with its per fathom. The lode in the 70, driving west of San Victor shaft, which is the per great of the 15. Canton's rise, sinking below the 50, is holed to the 60. The lode in Gregorio's winze, nisking below the 50, is holed to the 60. The lode in Gregorio's winze, nisking below the 50, is holed to the 60. The lode in Gregorio's winze, nisking below the 50, is holed to the 60. The lode in Gregorio's winze, nisking below the 50, is holed to the 60. The lode in Gregorio's winze, nisking below the 50, is holed to the 60. The lode in the 150, driving west of Abercrombie's shaft, the lode is driving west of Abercrombie's shaft, the lode is driving west of Abercrombie's shaft, the folde in the 60, driving in the same direction, is all unsettled. There is a little improvement to the lode in the 60 driving exest of San Pedro's shaft, the folde is the 40, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, the 60, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, the 60, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, there is a large lode, composed of quartz and lead ore; worth shaft the 60, driving exest of San Pedro's shaft, is very sampet, and opening out good stoping ground, valued at 1½ ton per fathom. In the 70, driving east of San Pedro's shaft, is very sampet, and opening out good stoping ground, valued at 1½ ton per fathom in the 70, driving east of San Pedro's shaft, is well defined, the folder in the 120, driving east of Caro's shaft, the lode is producing i ton of ore per fathom, in the 70, driving east of Caro's shaft, has decreased in size, but maintains its value at 11sper fathom. In Artista's winze, sinking below the 30, the lode is more empet, and produces ½ ton per fathom. The water having been drained in lope fathom. The new fathom, is situated in advance of the 50 end west.

It sper fathom. The new fathom, is situated in advance of the 50 end west. The per fathom, the lode, producing it worth 1½ ton per fathom, worth 1½ ton per fathom, is open and lead ore, valued at

EAST DEVON CONSOLS. - The great discovery in the adit recently

West Chiverton Mine.—Report from this mine is decidedly more cheering than for some time past, apart from the south lode, towards which a cross-cut is being driven at a depth of 70 fms. from the south lode, the control of the cheek of the control of the cheek of the control of the cheek of the lode; the prospects of meeting with something of importance before very long in driving east on the old lode, at the 80 fathom level, are, judging by the report, certainly favourable.

PLANING AND CUTTING METALS.—To an ordinary planing and catting machine Messrs. Rusby and Summer, of Denby, attach to the cross-head or slide a sliding-box, which has the usual backward and forward movement, between the two pillars; this sliding-box is fitted with an inner sliding-box, which can be raised or lowered within the outer box; the inner box is fitted with a chisel-box, to which the ordinary chisel or planing tool is fixed; below or beside which the outer box; the inner box is fitted with a chisel-box, to which the ordinary chisel or planing tool is fixed; below or beside the inner sliding-box they fix a small chisel-box, with chisel or planing tool so arranged as to cut the reverse way, so that when the ordinary chisel for tool has cut or planed during the forward movement of the table, on its return the chisel in the small box acts and cuts, and so

THE HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

VOROSPATAK GOLD MINE.

See the Report of C. J. Harvey, Esq., Engineer to the Glenrock and So Indian Gold Mining Companies.

THE HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

VOROSPATAK GOLD MINE.
See the Report of Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Flume, Hungary.

THE HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
VOROSPATAK GOLD MINE.

See the references to the Mine in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Popular ncyclopædia," the "Mineralogical Magazine," "Ures' Dictionary," &c.; also ne leading authors on gold mining—e.g., John Arthur Phillips, Esq., Von Cotta, r. Tchermak, Von Hauer, &c.

THE HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
See the opinions of the leading mining and financial journals.

HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

VOROSPATAK GOLD MINE.

Mineral of extraordinary richness. See the result of the assays made by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., of samples of ore forwarded from the Royal Hungarian Mining Office. THE HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

egistered under the Companies' Acts 1862, 1867, and 1877, by which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their respective shares.

Capital £100,090, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

Issue of 80,000 shares, of which 55,000 are offered for public subscription.

Payable 1s. per share on application, 1s. 6d, on allotment, and balance as required, by calls of not more than 5s. per share.

Deposits returned in full where no allotment can be made. THOMAS EYRE FOAKES, Esq., Chairman of the Frontino and Bolivia Gold

Mining Company (Limited).
WILLIAM MARTINEAU, Esq., Chairman of the Almada and Tirito Consolidated
Silver Mining Company (Limited).

8AMUEL COCKER, Esq., Director of the Royal Exchange Shipping Company

(Limited).
S. WILDE, Esq., Director of the Pluto Gold and Silver Mining Company

(Limited).

[The Hungarian Government reserves the right to appoint one other Director as its Special Representative.]

FIENCH HONORARY COMMITTEE.

M. le Vicomte de CAZE, 9, Rue Castiglione, Paris, Chairman of the Committee Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company (Limited), and Manager Director of the "Banque de l'Union Générale du Crédit," Paris.

M. le Baron de FAUCONVAL, 77, Avenue de Villiers, Paris, Director of "La Société Anonyme," "La Garantie Hypothécaire," Paris.

M. le Comte de GERLICZ, 173, Boulevard Haussman, Paris, Ingénieur des Mines.

BANKERS-IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), 6, Lothbury, E.C.

BANKERS-IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), 5, Lothoury, E.C.

Messrs. ARGLES, RAND-BAILEY, and ARGLES, 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and 10, Rue Louis le Grand, Paris.

Auditors to be appointed by the shareholders at the First General Meeting.

SECRETARY-C. F. GRIFFIN, Esq.

OFFICES: 39, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

THE HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company is formed for the purpose of taking over from the Hungarian Government the valuable State gold mine known as Vöröspatak, situated near Karlsburg, Transylvania, and for working the same with modern plant and such lines.

The cause of the disposol of this property is the intention of the Hungarian Government to disconnect itself from commercial undertakings, as will be seen by the enclosed report of Mr. Steinacher, one of her Majesty's Vice-Consuls in

with the enclosed report of Mr. Steinacher, one of her Majesty's Vice-Consuls in Hungary.

The property extends over an area of upwards of 2000 acres, and the mine, which is now being worked by the Government, will be taken over as a going soncern. The main adit is 13,000 ft, in length, and is said to be the finest in the world; it intersects numerous veins of gold, and is connected with several housand feet of side levels, all of which are furnished with iron tramways, lines of tramway also connect the mine with the stamps, which are situated in well-constructed building on the bank of a river from whence the motive power or the machinery is obtained.

Mr. C. J. Harvey (late manager of the Port Phillip Gold Mine, and now mgineer of the Glearock and South Indian Gold Mines) estimates the yield at a minimum of 7 dwts. of gold per ton. At this rate, with 60 head of stamps which the company will erect as soon as posssible, £61,425 per annum would be ealised. Deducting 2 dwts, per ton for working expenses (being the amount stimated as amply sufficient by Mr. Brough Smyth), the result would be a net rooft of £43°575 per annum. With the unlimited resources of ore, the excelence and chapmess of labour, and the special facilities for economical working illuded to by Mr. Harvey, an increase of power to 100 stamps will probably louble the profits of the company.

THE HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY

THE HUNGARIAN STATE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMTED).

One of the most important features of this property, and which gives it a decided advantage over all gold mines lately offered to the public, is that this company avoids the enormous outlay, as well as the great loss of time, necessarily incurred in opening a new mine. The most difficult and expensive operations of mining, such as driving adits, laying down tramways, erecting bulldings, &c., have been already effected in so thorough and substantial a manner that profitable working can be at once proceeded with.

Too much weight cannot be attached to the fact that this mine is situated in Europe, in the centre of a civilised country, accessible by railways, and near a main road, and in one of the healthiest climates of the world. Experienced mining labour is obtainable on the spot at an exceedingly low figure, the wages paid to the miners now in the service of the Government averaging only about its per day.

about is, per day.

In face of the above exceptional and favourable circumstances, and supported as they are by the report of so practical an authority as Mr. Harvey, the directors feel confident that this company will rapidly develope into one of the most prosperous mining enterprises of the day.

The great value and unusual advantages of this property, and the favourable terms upon which it is acquired are apparent, the Government having expended about £150,000 sterling in opening and developing the property, thus enabling calculations of the great wealth of the mine to be based upon gold-bearing lodes actually in view.

ended about £150,000 sterling in opening and developing the property, thus anabling calculations of the great wealth of the mine to be based upon gold-earing lodes actually in view.

The agreement for purchase, dated 30th August, 1380, made between A. G. cock, Esq., F.R.G.S., of the one part, and C. F. Griffin, Esq., on behalf of the iompany, of the other part, together with the original letter therein set out rom Count Szapary, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, to Mr. Lock, and the onditions of the lease, can be inspected at the solicitors' offices.

Full Prospectuses, enclosing Reports on the State Gold Mining Company opinions of the leading financial and mining journals, and Application Forms, can be obtained of the Bankers, Solicitors, and at the offices of the Company, 39, Lombard-street, E.C.

N.B.—Application for shares may be made by letter, addressed to the Secretary, enclosing amount of deposit.

NEW PROCESS OF NICKEL PLATING.

It is well known to electro-platers and others versed in the art announced still continues, and there is every assurance, from the appearance of the lode, that a very large and continuous course of competer ore will be laid open. All experts who see it concur in this and other similar double salts, become altered in their proportions and other similar double salts, become altered in their proportions. and undergo various changes dependent upon the power of the electric current, or the length of time during which the solutions are subjected to its action. These changes are particularly likely to occur in such alkaline or neutral solutions as contain ammonia, from the fact that the ammonia is given off as a gas at the terminal poles in the solution. On the other hand, the simple acid salts of nickel have not hitherto been found to answer for the purpose of electro deposition from the fact that such solutions refuse to yield a reguline or cohesive deposit of metallic nickel, but, on the contrary, such nickel solutions as the sulphate, the acetate, the selenate, the chloride, the tartrate, the citrate and kindred salts invariably yield under the influence of the electric current a deposit more or less grey, powdery, or black, and having no adhesiveness or ductility whatever. This seems to be caused by the evolution of hydrogen and the deposit of sub-oxide or sub-chloride, or other sub-salts, along with a certain proportion of metal. But Mr. James Powell, of Cincinnata, Ohio, has discovered, by a series of investigation and experiments, that the addition of benzoic and undergo various changes dependent upon the power of the elec-

series of investigation and experiments, that the addition of benzoic acid to any of the salts of nickel (especially when a solution free from alkali is used) corrects in a marked degree this tendency to an

for any practical purpose, when properly combined with celebrate acid, will then give a tough, cohesive, and reguline deposit of a beautiful silvery white metalic nickel.

Such a solution, too, becomes more staple in its character, the solution of the anodes keeping pace with the rapidity of the deposit, thus maintaining a constant density of the liquid under varied conditions of work. The amount of benzoic acid to be added is not arbitrary, but may vary from ½ to 1 oz. of acid to each gallon of solution, according to the nature of the solution employed; or the benzoic acid may be displaced by the "benzoates," as, for instance, the benzoate of nickel. The inventor has discovered, also, that benzoic acid is equally valuable as an ingredient in the solution of other metals, as, for instance, the salts of cobalt, manganese, &c. While he does not confine himself to any precise formula, so long as benzoic acid or its compounds makes a constituent of a depositing solution.

ROMAN GRAVELS MINING COMPANY.

ROMAN GRAVELS MINING COMPANY.

The report of the directors, prepared for publication at the meet ing on Wednesday, states that the yield from the mines continues fairly satisfactory. It will be seen from Capt. Waters' report that the pioneer level south is still opening up a long run of profitable ore ground, which, as the works progress, will be further developed by the levels above and below the 65. Up to the present time the 110 has disappointed us, it having been comparatively poor and unproductive. Captain Waters accounts for this by stating that the ore has been deposited more or less in floors all through the mine, and that this level is probably between two richer sections of ore ground. Great interest will, therefore, attach to the development of the 125. In the meantime, it is very satisfactory to notice that the ore ground being opened out more than keeps pase with that taken away. In the first six months of the current financial year 1263 tons of lead ore and 25 tons of blende have been sold; and, although this is not a meeting for the formal consideration of accounts, it may be briefly stated that these sales realised 13,2404. 173. 6d., the cost incurred during the same period amounting to 88834. 11s. 8d., and the royalty to 10884. 12s. 11d. Thus the balance of profit brought forward from last account—25364. 17s, 8d.—has been augmented by 3463. 12s. 11d. Of this total of 6000. 10s. 7d., 30754. was applied to the payment of a dividend on April 21 last, and 10004 to the purchase of an adjoining property, which the directors deemed it expedient to possess, leaving an unappropriated bilance of 19254. 10s. 7d., which, with 7t. 1s. 6d., a final dividend recovered from a bad debt contracted in 1877, makes a total of 19324. 12s. 1d. carried forward.

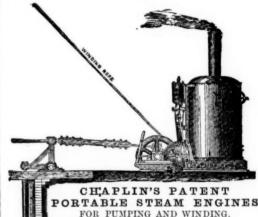
RUBY AND DUNDERBERG.—There is no report published this week, as that which should have ordinarily appeared arrived early, and was inserted in last week's Journal. It is, however, officially stated that the sinking of the shaft continues to progress rapidy, and early advices may probably inform the shareholders that the drift has been commenced in the 600 level to come underneath the body of ore known to exist there. Local reports confirm the opinion already expressed in these pages that the recent decrease in the ore raisings of this mine was due to the large amount of dead work being executed. The Eureka Sentinel of Aug. 28 contains a verification of the above opinion. The weekly telegram received last Tuesday is of a most encouraging nature; not only has ore been smelted of a high grade, realising on an average 485°18 per ton for first class and 815 for second class ore—net from the furnaces—but the weekly product also shows that steady increase which was anticipated. Mr. Dowlen, the smelter engaged by the company, has arrived. This news was communicated in the telegram referred to, and the company's furnaces will, no doubt, in a few days be put thoroughly in order to starting, and smelting will be commenced without delay. From reliable sources it is reported that the prospects of the Eureka district generally are showing marked signs of improvement. The Eurrka Consolidated Company has declared its usual dividend. The total aggregate of dividends paid by this company has an ached the enormous amount of \$4,000,000. Various other mines on the Richmond and Ruby ledge have been well opened out, and the quantity of ore shipped to the furnaces at Eureka is daily increasing. Ore smelting is one of the most profitable branches of trade at Eureka, and as the development of this district continues, there will be more than ample ore to employ the furnaces already erected and capable of being worked. The leading companies at present possessing smelting furnaces are—the Richmond, Eureka Consolidated, Ruby and Dunberberg,

TECOMA.—A correspondent believes that an offer is now being made to re-work the Tecoma Mine, and mentions the suggestion of calling the shareholders together to determine on re-working the sett.

A petition has been presented to the High Court of Justice for the winding-up of the Mineral Corporation of Great Britain (Limited).

Lord Coleridge, sitting as vacation judge, has made an order for the winding-upof the Ossein Tanning Company, upon the p tition of Mr. Albert Grant.

PRIZE MEDAL-INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.

| SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES, &c. SIMPLE and STRONG; require NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK, and are EASILY ERECTED or REMOVED.

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Steam Cranes, 1½ to 30 tons, for railways, wharves &c.; holst, lower, and turn round in either direction by steam.

Stationary Engines, 1 to 30-horse power, with or without gearing.

without gearing.

Hoisting Engines, 2 to 30-horse power, with or without gearing.

Hoisting Engines, 2 to 30-horse power, with or without jib.

Contractors' Locomotives, 6 to 27-horse power.

Traction Engines, 6 to 27-horse power.

Ships' Engines, for winding, cooking, and distilling, passed by H.M. Government for half water.

Steam Winches. Engines and Boilers for light screw and paddle steamers.

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TO MINERS IN NORTH AMERICA.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND GENERAL MINING OFFICES J. S. PHILLIPS, M.E.,

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EXAMINER OF MINES, MINERAL ASSAYER, &c.

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Having had Thirty Years' experience (twenty in Cornwall and ten in U.S., America), offers his services to those requiring ADVICE on MINES or MINING, ENGINEERING, ASSAYING, SMELTING, MILLING, and CHEMICAL REDUCTION.

CHEMICAL REDUCTION.

REFERENCES.
In England—The London Mining Journal, and leading Cornishmen.
In California—The Mining and Scientific Press, and principal Miners'

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERLLYN.—John Roberts, Sept. 22: In the past week we have had an open joint in the Valley cross-cut, which we thought was the wall of the lode, as it produces some fine stones of lead, but on cutting through to the other side we get the same sort of ground that we had before. The No. 3 cross-cut is without any change to notice, except that the cleavages in the rock are nearly coated with lead, which indicates that the lode when cut will be productive of that ore. The No. 2 end is now chiefly spar, and rather spare for driving.

BEDFORD UNITED.—R. Goldsworthy, Sept. 22: The lode in McCallan's engine-shaft is still of a very promising character. Since the heavy rains the water in the shaft has greatly increased, but we are still able to continue the sinking.—North Lode: In the 127 cast the lode has been taken down, which is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 127. per fathom. No lode has been taken down in the 115 east since last report. The stopes throughout are producing their usual quantity of ore. We are pushing on the new work as fast as possible.

BELL VEAN.—J. Bray, Sept. 18: We have not yet intersected the Gobbins lode as yet, but I am expecting to cut it daily, though we may not reach if for some little time. I estimate that we must be within 5 fathoms of it at most.

BELOWDA.—Thomas Parkyn, Sept. 22: Since my last report Webb's lode in the adit has much improved, and the Beacon Burrow lode also is improving; shall be able to report more fully on each next week. Meanwhile all surface work is being forced on as fast as possible.

work is being forced on as fast as possible.

BLABN CAELEN UNITED.—J. Pell, Sept. 22: The lode in the cross-cut south of Caelan brook continues without change; it is a very good lode, but no mineral to value yet. The stopes in the 30 are yielding very good dressing-stuff, and I hope to send off a parcel of ore next week. The lode in the cross-cut north, opposite winze, is not so good this week. The other cross-cut north, opposite winze, is not so good this week. The other cross-cut, opposite engine-shaft, is without alteration, ground being both hard and wet. The alteration in lift has enabled us to keep down the water without so much strain on the machinery.

alteration in lift has enabled us to keep down the water without so much strain on the machinery.

BODIDRIS.—H. Hotchkis, Sept. 21: Meadow Shaft: The 110 cross-cut is out from the said shaft nearly 9 yards, and the favourable change in the ground, which I informed you of in my last, has enabled us to make good progress, and has proved to be a joint belonging to the main lode of about 1 ft. wide; it is composed of flookan, carbonate of line, and quartz, and is letting out a little water. We are pushing on as fast as possible, and some 2 or 3 yards at furthest should bring us into the lode. The lead ore in the 17 east continues much the same, it is not in a solid rib now, but is disseminated throughout the forebreast. Other places are without change to notice.

BWLCH UNITED.—N. Bray, Sept. 22: I have nothing particular calling for remark since my report for last Journal except that we have a better supply of water for dressing and other purposes, and all our surface and underground operations are going on regularly.

CARNARVON.—John Roberts, Sept. 22: The 90 end is still in a hard bar of ground—we have driven during the month 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in.; I have let 1 fm., at 18t., to six men. In the cross-cut at Talmegnedd we have just struck the lode, but we have not yet got the joint which contains the copper in the sink; I expect that we shall have to drive I fathom more to reach this—let 1 fm., to four men, at 9t.

CLEMENTINA.—J. Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, Sept. 22: The stopes all round are

men, at 104. In the upper trial (Craeg-y-mwyn) there is a very kindly looking lode, and it has every appearance of being near a bunch of copper; let 1 fm., to two men, at 94.

CLEMENTIMA.—J. Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, Sept. 22: The stopes all round are without any change, averaging about 15 cwts. of lead to the fathom. The bottom level being again dry we shall start at once to drive north to get under the lead dipping in that direction.

COURT GRANGE.—J. G. Green, Sept. 22: Since my last the pumps have continued working without intermission, and the 55 is in fork to-day. The rise in the 45 east is in a hard strong lode, but poor. The stopes in back of the 30 have slightly improved; the one behind the end is turning out very good leadstuff, worth 16 cwts. per fathom. The stope in the intermediate level is worth 12 cwts. per fathom. The stope in the lintermediate level is worth 12 cwts. per fathom. The stope in the his piece of ground can be worked to hole to the stope in six weeks time, when this piece of ground can be worked to advantage. There is no other change calling for remark. Drawing and dressing are carried on with regularity, and with fair results. We shall complete the delivery of Messrs. Goodhart's parcel of ore on Saturday, and shall then commence with the tributers' stuff, which, according to assay, contains a better produce of silver than the ore from the eastern part of the mine. The carpenters have nearly completed the work required to be done to comply with the Metalliferous Mines Act, and will then proceed to cover in the buddles shed before the winter sets in. We have a plentiful supply of water for all purposes just now, and all the machinery is in good working order. There is 15 ft. depth of water in the Craig-y-pistyll reservoir, and 1 am glad to say that this important work is at last completed. It will be of immense service to the mine.

CROOK BCEN.—William Vipond, Sept. 17: The water rose 1 ft. 6 in. in the shalt last week; it is now 26 ft. 6 in. from surface—the wet weather will, however, ac

Alther to the shaft; they will be all there by Wednesday, the 22nd inst. The CWMYSTWITH.—4. B. Rowse, Sept. 23: In the 15, driving west of long vinze, below Gill's lower level, on the new lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, consiming a nice mixture of lead ore and blende—saving stuff for dressing. In fill's lower level, driving west of Edward's winze, on the new lode, the lode is ft. wide, worth fully 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; from the appearance of the evel driven we may expect a good lode in this level for the long winze. In he 3, under Gill's lower level, driving east of Edwards' winze, on the new lode, he lode is 2 ft. wide, werth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom; we have about 2 fathoms of good ore ground before us in this level. Seven stopes which we are working will yield on an average 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and five itches 13 cwts. per fathom.

pitches is away, per an an arrong pitches is away, per athom.

D'ERESBY CONSOLS.—J. Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, Sept. 22: We have cleared Sutton's shaft, and are now engaged tramming out the stuff, and putting in the necessary timber in the shaft to commence driving, which will be done in a day or so. The lode in the bottom of the shallow add it is much the same in value and appearance as when we last reported. The walls of the smithy and changing-

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.-J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Sept. 22: The No. 6 is more DERESER MOUNTAIN.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Sept. 22: The No.5 is m spare for driving than it has been; we have not yet cut into the lode, but th are spots of lead to be seen in the face of the lode from the top to bottom of level. We have no doubt at all of the lode being as rich at this level as it is the sump. We are sinking the sump on the hanging side of the lode in shale carrying a part of the lode to make room for sinking; this part of the le is yielding very good lead. We are filling up the stull in the sump with stuff that is in the level south of the great sump. We may say that this le has never been cleared, and, therefore, we know not how far it is driven or we say the result of the driving. This clearing will fill up and secure the grou in the sump and the stull over it, and give us to see what was discovered driving the level.

riving the level.

DERESBY MOUNTAIN.—W Sandoe, Sept. 23; I have much pleasure in EREBE 3000 NALE.—W Sandoe, Sept. 25: I have much pleasure in ing that our men struck into and broke some very good lead in the No. 6 last it, and have to-day drawn up several kibbles of rich lead from there. The of lode carried is about 1½ ft. wide, rich for lead, Of course, the harder of the lode we have not cut into as yet, but see large patches of strong-ing lead on the face of the lode, and showing, in all respects, appearances lar to that in No.5. That the ore gone down in No.5 would hold down here o. 6 we have never for one moment doubted; our chief concern has been in ag forth the No. 6 to it as quick as possible; and a short time will now bring with as the point for rising up to meet, the sump coming down from No. 5 we have never for one moment doubted; our chief concern has been in orth the No. 6 to it as quick as possible; and a short time will now bring to the point for rising up to meet the sump coming down from No. 6 take us probably four or five weeks to accomplish, but when done we in a position to send away large quantities of good orestuff for a long

me to come. DERWENT.—John Morpeth, Sept. 21: I oeg to hand you the list of bargains t here on Saturday last, with estimate of ore, &c.:—Jeffries' Shait, Middle

biende, and lead ore, and worth of the latter 22 cwts. of ore per fathom for the full size of rise—10 ft. long by 5 ft. wide. The ground too is a little more favour with the state of the current week we have a set of men coming, when efforts will at one he started to make ready for potting out the 52 cross-out to cut this vein in the Little Limestone, where we have great confidence in cutting the vein rich. East of rise, on the junction of Middle and Burnshield Haugh Vein over the 74, the stope now yields 20 cwts. of ore per fathom; vein 2 ft. wide. Since putting on the new chain at Jeffries, drawing and dressing are progressing uninterruptedly We sustained no damage by the floods of last week.

— sept, 24: We are glad the 93 rise still improves; worth 35 cwts. per fathom. Much softer. Nice lode.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Isaac Richards, Sept 24: Wheal Josiah: New South Lode Shat: In the 130 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and a little mundle. In the cross-cut south at the 115 west the ground continues without alteration.—Wheal Emma: Inclined Shatt: In the 190 east, peach, and copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3t, and 4 tons of mundle per fathom. In the 137 east, east of Friend's cross-cut, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and of a most promising character, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, and copper ore, worth 2 tons, or 6t,, and 4 tons of mundle per fathom. New South Lode: In the 205 west the lode, 6 ft. wide being carried, is composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and a small quantity of copper ore. In Hockaday's crowning, below the 190 west, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and a little copper ore. In the 175 west, east of Bartlett's white, our peach, copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3t, and 2 tons of mundle per fathom with 115 wast, cast of Bartlet's white, our peach copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3t, and 2 tons of mundle, and is little good quality copper ore. In the 190 east, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, and a little copper

ore. This drivage is still being continued south to prove if any other portion of the lode is standing in that direction. In the 190 west, on the north part of the code, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3t., and 2 tons of mundic per fathem. In Floyd's cross-cut north at the 175 west the south part of the lode has been cut into 2 ft., which consists of capel, quarts, peach, mundic, and good stones of copper ore. In the 166 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, copper ore, worth 1 ton, or 3t., and 2 tons of mundic per fathom.—Watson's: In the 76, east and west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, fluor, and a small quantity of mundic.

DRAKEWALLS.—M. Bawden, Sept. 23: I am pleased to report that the water is still going down in the old mine in a very satisfactory manner, and we find that the north end of Mathews' shaft is looking firmer. We are making fair progress with the repairs to Mathews' whim-engine, and hope soon to be drawing tinstuff from the 20 to supply our various water stamps, when we shall immediately be able to meet our costs. At the deep adit we are still driving west on south side of No. 2 copper lode, and are making good progress in driving.

EAST BOTALLACK.—F. H. Eustice, Thos. Trabair, Sept. 22: The timbering and securing of the diagonal shaft from surface to the add level has been completed, and is now in good order. The cross-cut from the diagonal to the engine-shaft has also been to avera and the clearing of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of the adit level has been completed, and a serious of t

AST BOTALLACK.—F. H. EUSUNG, AREA and AST BOTALLACK.—F. H. EUSUNG, AREA and I had been comed, and is now in good order. The cross-out from the diagonal to the engine-than also been e cared, and the clearing of the adit level east towards thas again been resumed, and good progress made; during the past week ms. have been cleared. The shaftmen are engaged taking out the old stone ur of the engine-shaft, which was originally fixed on a wood collar; this d having become decayed, necessitates the taking out of the same and put-in an entirely new collar. The carpenters are busily engaged making shaft lee, and doing other necessary work. All other operations are progressing fractivity.

tackie, and doing other necessary work. All other operations are progressing satisfactority.

EAST OHIVERTON.—R. Southey, Sept. 23: Since my last we have communicated the 60 with the stopes in the back of the 70, which gives us good ventilation for stoping. Our stopes going west are improving. The ground in the 90, west of shaft, is harder than when last reported on, and the air bad, therefore I have taken the men from the end to rise to the 74 in order to get good ventilation, at the same time it will facilitate our taking away the lead in the upper level. I am pleased to say we have, after a long struggle, got through the hard bar of ground in the south cross-cut at the 64. We shall now make better progress in driving towards the south lode, which we have for such a long time been looking forward too. No other change worth noticing since my last.

EAST CRAYEN MOOR.—D. Williams, Sept. 23: Having completed casing, dividing, and putting in ladder-way to bottom of new shaft, and also cut plat at the 75, we are now driving west upon the vein, which is 7 ft. wide, and intermixed throughout with branches and boulders of galena; worth 2 to 3 tons per fathom. The 65 west is in from shaft 8 tms. 3 ft., in a vein 8 ft. wide, worth 25 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The south-west cross-cut from end of 54, west level is worth 20 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 5, east of shaft, is in 27 fms. 5 ft., in a vein 2 ft. wide, and producing good saving work for dressing. Other points much the same as for some time past. We have a parcel of piglead to weigh up this evening.

27 fms. 5 ft., in a vein 2 ft. wide, and producing good saving work for dressing. Other points much the same as for some time past. We have a parcel of piglead to weigh up this evening.

EAST DARREN.—Thomas Garland, Sept. 22: In the 104 cross-out south on cross-course the ground is composed of beds of grit, carrying more branches of carbonate of lime, showing spots of copper and lead. In the 80 west of cross-out on south lode the end is all in lode, with open fissures containing stones of carbonate of lime spotted with mundic and cubes of lead ore, looking more promising for improvement. In the 55, west of footway cross-out, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of blue clay slate and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fathom. In the 56, east of footway cross-out, the lode is 5 ft. wide, harder for exploring, and yielding 13 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We have no improvement to report from the stope and tribute pitches. The machisery is in good order. We have a full supply of water for dressing purposes, and hope to sample on Tuesday next, Sept. 23, 30 tons of silver-lead ore.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—James Browning, Sept. 23: 1 have much pleasure in reporting to you that the promising appearances described in my previous letters have not diminished in the slightest degree. There is a spiendid looking lode in the present level, and I am happy to say that the result far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, the stuff broken being very good indeed. I have sent you two or three large lumps, just to show the character of the lode; it is really extraordinary, considering the shallow depth from which it was taken. The indications being so good I feel confident as to the future of the mine, believing it will prove to be a great prize.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, Sept. 23: The men have to-day

will prove to be a great prize.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, Sept. 23: The men have to-day commenced cutting plat, &c., for the 109. The lode in the 97 south is still yielding good lead ore and blende stuff, but not to value. There is no material change to notice in the 86 south since last week. Two stopes in the back of this level are worth together 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode going north from the shale, on north lode, is about 3 ft. wide, and worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. There are six tribute pitches at work, together worth about 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. We have sampled 40 tons of lead ore to-day, for sale on the 30th inst.

le 30th inst.

EAST VAN.—W. H. Williams, Sept. 23: The winze is down 32 ft.—still indly lode. We shall make the sink 6 fms., and then cross-cut a short

ides.

T WHEAL CREBOR.—George Rowe, Sept. 22: The lode in the 70 is program to fine stones of ore, and showing indications of improvement. The lode winze and stope going down below the 50 is looking exceedingly well—301. per fathom. The south lode in the rise going up to the east of the the 70 is producing fine stones of ore and arsenical mundic, altogether

solide at the 70 is producing fine stones of ore and arsenical mundic, altogether of a very kindly appearance. FORTESCUE (Stannagwyn).—J. H. James, H. Harris, Sept. 21: All the machinery continues to work well, and the stamps are doing good duty. We have had a little drawback for want of water; we are now, however, bringing in a lobby to take the water direct to the clatern—this will be completed this week. The lodestuff is turning out remarkably well, of which we have an unlimited supply. We strongly advise the crection of additional stamps. GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., Sept. 18: The cross-cut at the 117, north of the former drivage, is in the lode, which is so far laid open 10 fms. in wide, and not through it, being chiefly composed of capel, spar, and mundic, with good stones of ore. The lode in the 105 east is 2 ft., producing 2 tons of nundic mixed with ore per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the same level, east of cross-cut, is worth 50 per fathom. No. 2 stope in the bottom of the same level, east of winze, is worth 101, per fathom. The lode in the 105 cross-cut outh is cut through; 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of mundic mixed with ore. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the loan of the load of the load of the 105 cross-cut, is worth 104, per fathom.

lende.

GREEN HURTH.—Wm. Vipond, Sept. 17: The stope started south of Swan shaft is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 3-ft. stope north of Swan shaft yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom; this stope is hard, and twitched at the point hey are working, but they will soon work this on to the shaft. We have been sking the work from these two workings down the incline this week by hand.

Sept. 23: Setting Report: The 215 with the winze sinking below the 190. The winze sumit below the 205 south is now about down to the 215, and we are preparing to drive south to get under the new stopes in the bottom of the 205; lode worth about 15 cwts. of ore per farmen at 205 cmt. The stope in the bottom of the 205; lode worth about 15 cwts. of ore per farmen at 30 cwts. of ore per farmen gwell-defined lode. A stope over the 205, to four men, at 325, per fathom; lode worth 30 cwts. of ore per farmen, lode of it. wide, and worth 15 cwts. of ore per farmen, at 35s, per fathom; lode small, producing a little lead, but not to value. This winze appears to be on the eastern part of the lode. We have 8 or 9 ft. to drive west to communicate with the rise. A stope over this level south, to four men, at 35s. per fathom; lode 9 ft. wide, and worth 20 cwts. of very rich ore per fathom. The 160, to drive north, by four men, at 31, per fathom; this end has passed through a very hard har of ground, and is now become softer; worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. A stope over this level to two men, at 34.5s. per fathom; to be loft, and so may be come softer; worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. A stope over this level to two men, at 35. sper fathom; lode small and poor. This rise it for ventilation, and a new footway to the 106. All the transing in the mine, to four men at 30, per 100 skips for the month.

HINGSTON DOWN.—T. Richards, Sept. 22: No. 1 lode in the deep adit level, cast of the south cross-cout, has much the same appearance, containing capel, quarts, peach, prian, gossan, and mundic, with some rich black and yellow copper ore intermixed. No. 2 lode in the deep adit level, cast of south cross-cout, has not yet been intersected on the eastern side of the cross-course. The shaftmen are still progressing favourably with squaring down the shaft, which is now altogether in the No. 1 lode, and as we approach the back of the deep adit level cast of south to some rich stones of black and yellow copper ore intermixed. No.

which is now altogether in the No. 1 lode, and as we approach the one of the deep add level some rich stones of black and yellow copper ore are being met with, and the lode is of great promise. The engineers and masons work is going

on favourably.

LADY BERTHA.—T. Neill, Sept. 22: Since my last report we have been builly engaged in cutting and clearing ground for hobs, and fixing machinery, &c. The consulting engineers (Messrs. Loam and 30n) have been on the mine, and arranged as to the crection of hauling machinery, which will be commenced forthwith. All our surface operations are being pushed forward.

LADYWELL.—A. Waters, Sept. 23: In the cross-cut going west from the

adit, south of new shaft, the men are driving on the small lode cut into he week; the lode, which is composed chiefly of black gossan, is letting out a good feed of water. We shall be able to prove the character in a few leaf good driving. The men are breaking good or estuff in the rise above the adit. We sampled if tons of lead ore on Monday last, for sale on Saturday next.

LEAD ERA.—J. S. Ede, Sopt. 22: In our driving cast of adit it is evident that we have passed the axis of the ridge, as the beds dip at present continued in the lead of the same in the ride of the continued in the lead of the ride of the ride of the continued in the lead of the continued in the lead of the creaks, rents, and joints have a parallel strike with that of the Fen-y-firith lode. I await with some interest our entry leads that of the Fen-y-firith lode. I await with some interest our entry leads that of the Gracks, rents, and joints have a parallel strike what hard and compact. At No. 1 sump there is no change to notice. At William shard and compact At No. 1 sump there is no change to notice. At William shard and compact to the driving upon a joint which has its strike at light angles to the Willow lode; higher up we had some lead from this joint, angles to the Willow lode; higher up we had some lead from this joint, angles to the Willow lode; higher up we had some lead from this joint, the certain stath is point a congenial rib of spar and flookan. I am making every exertion to push the places mentioned forward as rapidly as possible, LAN DEGIA.—H. Hotchkis, Sept. 21: I am pleased to say that the lead or on the north lode, both east and west of rise, continues to open out in a factory way, especially in the west end, where it is looking even better than any former time. There is nothing new in the shaft.

LOMAX.—William Argall, Sept. 22: Thompson's lode in the adit level is much the same as last reported on; it is still in a very congenial strata for making mineral. The men in stripping down the lode north on the fatie Fle lode as

mineral. The men in stripping down the lode north on the Tatle Pre lode are still breaking good silver-lead stuff, and it maintains its value; worth from 3t, to 4t. per fathom.

MARKE VALLEY.—W. Georye, J. Stenlake, Sept. 18: Setting Report; Sallsbury engine-shaft to be continued by nine men, at 50t, per fathom. It of drive the bury engine-shaft to be continued by nine men, at 50t, per fathom. It of drive the posed of quartz, with a little mundle and spots of eopper core; the ground is very favourable, and the lode of a promising appearance. To drive the ground is very four men, at 9d. 10s, per fathom; the lode is full 4½ ft. wide, composed principle of quartz and mundic, with good spots of copper ore intermed. To find in back of this level, by four men, to be carried 3 fms. long, at 9d., the lode varpaily of quartz and mundic, with good spots of copper ore intermed. To find in back of this level, by four men, to be carried 3 fms. long, at 9d., the lode varping from 12 to 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and yielding for the length from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fathom. To stope back of this level, by four men, at 2d. 15s.; lode 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. To strip down morth part of the lode below the 80, by four men, with boring machine, where the ground is rather harder than usual, and the lode at present unproductive. No. 1 stope in back of 40, by four men, at 2d. 10s., yielding 3 tons per fathom. So stope, by four men, at 3d. 5s., yielding 2½ tons per fathom. To drive the east from rise in back of this level, by psix men, at 10d.; the lode here is looking more promising, now yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. No. 1 stope in back of this level, by four men, at 2d. 10s., yielding 3 tons per fathom. So stope, by four men, at 4d. each yielding 2½ tons of copper ore, and from present appearances we hope son and quartz, with spots of copper ore, and from present appearances we hope son and quartz, with spots of copper ore, and from present appearances we hope son to get an improvement. We ha

puted) \$25 tons of copper ore.

MOLESWORTH UNITED.—J. Richards, Sept. 21: In the adit level drivies the lode is fully 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, soft quarts, must and all saving work for tin—a good paying lode, and promising further important when we get through the elvan, which from appearances will soon be case. The whole of our driving thus far speaks well for the new and unexploeastern ground. We shall soon require dressing machinery to enable us to me

eturns.

MONA.—W. Hughes, Sept. 23: I made no report last week by othing new of importance to notice. Everything went on as use MONA.—W. Hughes, Sept. 23: I made no report last week because I had nothing new of importance to notice. Everything went on as usual, and the points of operation underground fully maintained the satisfactory condition previously reported and confirmed to you by letters. I have this week to inform you that the end driving south-west at the 44, Caira shaft, has entered integed orey ground, but as yet it is difficult, indeed impossible, to say how much per fithem it will turn out. It looks very promising. The end going wetst the 70 begins to show pretty strings of copper and lead, and, according to indications, is approaching a valuable channel of orey ground. At this level, the edgoing east is in solid ore throughout its breadth. It has gone through it yas of ground of this nature, but it has never looked so rich as now. The tribute pitches look well, and will maintain their returns, but after we hole through rom the 55 to the 70, our returns will increase greatly. Our bluestone working continue without intermission, and our returns will be as before reported, should be a month. The erection of the new engine proceeds astisfactorily. We want it much, as an extensive tract of orey ground, duly developed and proved, now lies under water. On the surface, and at the smellting works, all goes on usual. At the farm our harvest is fully secured.

MORFA DU.—T. Mitchell, Sept. 23: The lode in back of the 60 continues to look much as usual, and yielding good ore. We have put on more men to also bluestone, which will enable us to increase the monthly returns. The loder cently cut by the White Rock shaft continues about 3 ft. wide, producing god stones of copper ore. We also find patches of bluestone intermixed with the lode as we open westward on its course. We purpose next week to make somealter-tion in our pitwork by fixing a plunger-lift to do the work, which is now fear weighting. We find it necessary to make this change before the winter season sets in. We shall not require anything new in the shape of processing the p

ork, as we latting tay.

ext will be setting tay.

MOUNT CARBIS.—G. Johns, Sept. 23: The 27 east, on sor

22. per fathom; the 27 west, 152, per fathom. The north lod

MOUNT CARBIS.—G. Johns, Sept. 22: The 27 east, on south lode, is 122, per fathom; the 27 west, 154. per fathom. The north lode will prod stones of tin.

MYNVD-GORDDU.—I. G. Green, Sept. 22: We have been enabled, the larger capacity of the new pumps, to make much quicker progressing the mine than hitherto under similar circumstances. The 34 was Monday, since when the wheel has been idle in order to allow the slad put in a piece of main rod with guides. The wheel goes to work again to and I hope to have the shaft clear by to-morrow night, when the bottom sinking can be exchanged for a larger one, and the stuff cleared. Another work, and we shall commence, masters of the position, with nine men, for the 44, or a deeper level if deemed advisable. We shall make rapid now; the western stope in the 34 was resumed on Sept. 21; it is not ried tope on cross-branch will be ready for work this afternoon; the winze down 4 ms., all the way in rich ore, the bottom being worth to-day 25/1 thatom. There is no other alteration to notice. We shall recommend that the state of the shall we will be ready for work this afternoon; the winze down 4 ms., all the main I have employed some of the men to cut cost on the high ground north of the shalt, with a view to finding the run south lodes; nothing, however, has been discovered as yet. Drawing an ing have been carried on with regularity since my last, and all the mach in excellent working order. The crank pin on 45 ft. pumping wheel had lose, and during the stoppage I had the pin enlarged and the hole rebuistified solidity now. I have sampled to-day I5 tons of good quality we when we also the stones of the property very materially.

**MANT RHYS.—W. Michell, Sept. 20: The Unit Lode: I expect to strike the thole in a day or two.

**NEW CATHEDRAL.—S. Davey, 5. Davey, jun., Sept. 23: Engine-Sha

the water at any account of the folding and in this level driving west the fold is producing averaged and in this level driving west the fold is producing averaged and in this level driving west the folding average and in this level driving west the folding averaged and ampled a parcel of copper ore this week. Plantand me

of well.

NEW PENROSE.—John Curtis, Sept. 22: We are making good againg and accuring the winze below the shallow adit. We shall provided the shallow adit. and securing the winze below the shallow adit. We shall be required so far down as the water, and shall commence to draw the water out. I will send you a box of lodestuff on WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, Sept. 22: The cross-cut to

NEW WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, Sept. 22: The cross-cuit to drive and in the adit level, to the lode, was again re-set on Saturday last, being the may and setting-day. I consider from the alteration in the character of the ground that we cannot be far from the lode. We are continually meeting with small bandes of lode, varying in size from 1 to 6 in. In withth, strongly mixed with small continually meeting up a shaft in the castern part of the mine. We have now get done to the fine ground, and are busily engaged in timbering the collar up. We have to complete this in a week or so and get into the adit level which is driven at the lode, and where a very promising lode is reported to be in the end. Should this be currect we shall soon be in a position to return some stuff therefrom. NORTH BUSY UNITED.—Joseph Prink, John James, Sept. 22: Since out had been also been also and the engine working satisfactorily. The water was forked in two hours. We have resumed driving the cross-cut south of her gime-shaft in the 10; in this level we have men twith a branch which has draited gime-shaft in the 10; in this level we have men twith a branch which has draited in the 10; in this level we have ment with a branch which has draited from the colour than the colour the adit the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12, but the sink below the adit; this will facilitate the working of the same. We calculate that we have about 4 fms. more to drive to cut the main part of the lode. In the sink below the adit the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 15, per fathorn—a splendin lode. We have draw the less piles of stuff from this stope this week that we have seen since we have been connected with the mine. In the western stope the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 15, per fathorn. The cross-cut in the 10 fm. level will come in just used this stope.

NORTHERN LEAD MINES.—Thomas Tonkin, Sept. 23: The 42 Fm. Level.

this stope.

NORTHERN LEAD MINES.—Thomas Tonkin, Sept. 23: The 42 Fm. Level. The rise in the west section is in easy ground, and is producing some good stones of ore. The drivage forward in the east section is going on well, and is producing some good saving work; it maintains the improvement noted six week. The tribute ground (it to 9 west section) is looking well; yield of deweck to the fathom. The tribute ground in the east section yields 12 crit. is the fm; in very easy ground.—The 18 Fm. Level: The tribute pitch (it is section) is a little improved; will yield now 10 cwts. to the fathom. The little improved;

oute ground ross-cut in ture of ore-fhe ground notice yet i looking as ward, and t generally c large, and t ead has bee skepecting to shaft on the under the s NORTH that progras her lookin NORTH burrow Sha pleted this as possible. ducing good cross-fiead.

SEPT

iathom for pitches from and 40s. properties for copper for copper for the from for the critical for the crit progress i on. The plat for a with the SOUTH

t into last out a good eet further adit. We

is eviden

At Willow

belg ground in the east section is hard, and yields 12 cwts. to the fathom. The cross-cut into the side vein in the east section is now very hard, with a mix-cut constant in the east section is now very hard, with a mix-cut cut constant in the main lode, which is very wide at this point, and the year of the ground is easy in the cross-cut west of Low shaft; there is no change to find the same of the ground.—Adit Level: The tribute ground is solved in the appearance of the ground.—Adit Level: The tribute ground is solved in the appearance of the ground.—Adit Level: The tribute ground is solved in the appearance of the ground.—Adit Level: The tribute ground is solved in the same and the same are sported on Monday last. The lode is same and the same an

and as become much softer dual to his observed to some weeks past. I have been togething to meet with the north-east end of the bunnch of ore gone down in the expectating to meet with the north-east end of the bunnch of ore gone down in the expectation to meet with some distance to drive before we come distance to drive before the shaft will be gone to meet with some lead ore, as several parties have seen to take tribute pitches in that level.

best looks where we hope to meet with some lead ore, as several parties have been considered the standard of the source of the sou

with the characteristic and the samples for 20 tons of lead and 20 tons of blende for sized the unal time.

PANT-Y-MYXN.—Enoch Parry, Sept. 24: We have no change to report in the 24 fm. level, driving east and west of Modlyn shaft. Griffith's shaft is in the 24 fm. level, driving east and west of Modlyn shaft. Griffith's shaft is in the 24 fm. level him a very kindly lode, which is yielding some closs stones of solid lead ore, and as there is a strong feeder coming down from the hanging side, which will be in junction with the lode in 3 or 4 ft. more solid, we anticipate an improvement soon. There is very little water for the panil pumping-engine here to do now, for Modlyn shaft and engine have drained the water from here. The 15 tons of ore have been sent to Walker, Parker, asd 6c. All concerned should bear in mind that the directors decided some for months ago to stop the binking and stoping below the 13 cast of Griffith's, for this ground can be worked much cheaper, and the ore raised for less than half what it was costing when the 24 fm. level from Modlyn is driven under it.

PARYS COPPER CORPORATION.—T. Mitchell Sept. 22: We find the ground is the 9 cross-cut south getting mixed up with shale, or slate rock, with small banches of sulphur crossing the forebreast. We are unable to say yet what this shange is likely to do. The 90, east of cross-cut, driving towards Colonel's shaft, is ging on very well, and the sinking of Colonel's shaft is also progressing the forebreast wave provided by the control of the property of the

setting day, PATELEY BRIDGE.—D. Williams, Sept. 23: I find we are beyond a doubt 2ft. of reaching the main lode in the 20 cross-cut, evidenced by of water and gas issuing forth from the end havincoughly drivage south-east of No. 3 winze; opposite where we shall hole can also hear each other knocking most distinctly. We shall to the late of the work of the late of the late of which you will be duly advised.

therefore, cut it in a rew days at the intest, of which you will be duly advised. Other points looking well. Full report next week. Pol.RoSE.—W. Benetts, C. Roach, Sept. 22: The men are making rapid progess individe the 90 cross-cut north. The ground has become easier in the sat week, and is letting out much more water. In the 90 west the men are cilicose-cuting north, and we think we must now be near the main part of the Magaret lode; the ground has changed a little, and is showing kindly indications. The Magaret lode in the 90 east has improved in appearance since we have provided. There is now a leader on the north or footwall containing strong east afconcer and mundle.

as reported. There is now a leader on the north or footwall containing strong got doopper and mundic.

FIRICE OF WALES.—John Andrews, Sept. 23: The water is now forked term to the 77; in fact, the water was drained to that level last Saturday, since which the shattmen have been sending the old pitwork to surface, which is now smpleted to the 77. When the bottom levels were suspended six years ago in sequence of the then small pumping engine not being of sufficient power to keep the mine drained to the bottom, the shaft was covered over at the 77, since shich a quantity of stuff has accumulated on the sollar, which will take several systoclear away, but when cleared we shall fix another lift at the 77, after shich we shall drop a 11-in. lift to the bottom of the mine. There is no change in the deep add north.

which we shall drop a 11-in. lift to the bottom of the mine. There is no change in the deep adit north.

RYDALDY.—M. Francis, Sept. 23: At Rhydalun Mine proper the driving soft in the cross-course continues productive, and the pitches are turning out well; we only want to get the shaft through for ventilation, to enable us to increase our output very considerably, and this we expect to do in a few weeks. Increase our output very considerably, and this we expect to do in a few weeks, lower satern, or Wainwright's adit, we have an important and gratifying change. Anice vein has been met with, containing the usual concomitants of side of edeposits, and from which issues water in large quantities; so promising des it look that we are justified in expecting ore every yard we drive. At Rhydymwyn eare beginning to meet with ore, and from all appearances we stall ison be rewarded for our outlay.

BMAN GHAYELS.—A. Waters, Sept. 23: The lode in the 125, south of new right-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and stones of lead ore. Be lode in the 110 north has improved of late; it is now 3 ft. wide, and worth galle \(\frac{1}{2} \) to of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 110 south is without change is active and south about 1½ to no per fathom. The lode in the 80 south is 6 ft. wide, worth 4½ tons per fathom. The 65 south, on hanging-wall part, is worth 10 per fathom, and on footwall part 2 tons per fathom. The stopes throughest them ine continue to yield ore in the usual quantities. We have to-day sold 20 tons of lead ore for 2025L, and 30 tons of blende for 79L 10s., together 2011. 10s.

20 tims of lead ore for 2023L, and 30 tons of blende for 79L 10s., together 219L 10s.

200 tims of lead ore for 2023L, and 30 tons of blende for 79L 10s., together 219L 10s.

200 tims of lead ore for 2023L, and 30 tons of blende for 79L 10s., together 219L 10s.

200 tims of lead ore for 2023L, and 30 tons of blende for 79L 10s., together 2023L 20

stopper ore per fathom. A stope in the back, cast of shaft, by six men, at (1,13, per fathom for stoping and 61, 103, per fathom for rising 1 fm, long; the lode is worth 1 ton of lead and 7 cetts, of copper ore per fathom. The 100 to drive reity four men, at 72, 103, per fathom; the lode is 18 in, wide, producing as a large with 1 ton of lead and 6 cetts, of copper ore per fathom. The 10de in the stope east of said rise is worth 902, per fathom. The lode in worth 1 ton of lead and 6 cetts, of copper ore see per fathom to relate the lode is worth 2 cetts. Or copper ore see per fathom No. 1 stope, in back of the 103, by two men, at 803, per fathom for sloping and 103, per fathom; the lode is worth 8 cetts, of copper ore, see per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the 103, by two men, at 803, per fathom for sloping and 103, per fathom No. 2 stope, by six men, at 755, per fathom; the lode is worth 8 cetts, of copper ore, see per fathom. No. 3, by six men, at 555, per fathom; worth 10 cetts, per fathom. No. 3, by six men, at 555, per fathom; worth 10 cetts, per fathom. No. 3, by six men, at 555, per fathom for sloping, and 1203, per ton for lead ore and 203, per ton for lead ore and 203, per ton for copper ore, so at 64, per ton for lead ore and 203, per ton for copper ore, one at 74. Per ton for lead ore and 203, per ton for copper ore, one at 74. Per ton for lead ore and 203, per ton for copper ore, one at 74. Per ton for lead ore and 203, per ton for copper ore, one at 74. Per ton for lead ore and 203, per ton for copper ore, one at 74. Per ton for lead ore and 203, per ton for copper ore, and see the seed of the se

branch which has a promising appearance and produces stones of copper ore. This branch, if opened on clear of the clvan, no doubt would lead to good results. In the south lode we have opened some feet on the caunter lode, where we have most promising indications of opening into good ore. The machinery

anis oranca, it opened on clear of the elvan, no doubt would lead to good results. In the south lode we have opened some feet on the caunter lode, where we have most promising indications of opening into good ore. The machinery is in good order and working well.

TAMAR.—R. Goldsworthy, Sept. 16: Saturday last being pay and setting, when the following bargains were let. To drive the 27 south by six men, at 8. 10s. per fathom; lode about 2 ft. wide, composed of congenial capel, friable spar, mundic, and spot of lead—a very promising lode. Three tribute pitches by ten men, each at 3t. per ton for silver-lead, 16s, for best 8s. for second per ton of fluor spar. The 57 and 77 not taken. Seeing the ancients had done some work in the new south ground we put men to clear there, and found an adit level driven south about 50 fms., and cross-cuts put out east and west. The eastern cross-cut is driven about 25 fms., a lode 2 ft. wide intersected, with a gentle underlie west 1 ft. 6 in. in 6 ft., and the end driven on its course 9 fms.; throughout this drivage it is well defined, and has a very promising appearance. The western cross-cut has been driven 12 fms., a lode intersected 1 ft. 6 in. wide, underlying east about 2 ft. in 6 ft. From the rise of the hill and the underlie of the lodes they must form a junction about the 37, which we consider to be a very important point. We now purpose to push out the 27 south (say) 10 or 15 fms., and then cross-cut to intersect the eastern lode, which will be a great guide for the future development, and as the bringing down the new shaft, and no doubt whenever the junction is reached a good deposit of silver-lead will be found, and lay open a lasting and valuable property.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, Sept. 23: No change has taken place here worthy of remark since my report of last week. We have to-day sold 60 tons of No. 1 quality ore for 598t. 10s., and 20 tons of No. 2 for 168t., making together 16st. 10s.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, Sept. 23: No change has taken place here worthy of remark since my report of last week. We have to-day sold 60 tons of No. 1 quality ore for 5981. 198., and 20 tons of No. 2 for 1681., making together 7662. 108.

TEESDALE.—J. Slack, Sept. 17: West End Rise: There is nothing further to note from this working. No change whatever during the week.—No. 2 Stope: This working is fast approaching the point where the lead nearly cuts off. Two of the men have been engaged in the level sole immediately underneath these workings for three shifts, and they have got out some extra strong ore, which seems like setting downwards. The other two men will start with them as soon as they finish up. No. 4 continues about as usual. I think it is fairly payable. Dressings very slow. We cannot get bouse enough to keep them half employed. TEMPLE.—Sept. 18: Since the last report the water has been increasing very rapidly in the shaft, and yesterday in boring the holes in the bottom a stream burst in, and in spite of the efforts of the men the shaft was soon filled to a considerable height, and the water continued to rise so rapidly that the work of sinking has had to be abandoned till the pumps are put down; the boring machines were immediately taken to the cross-cut in No. 2 level, where they have since been working. Pumps, rods, and flat-rods are being prepared, and will be fixed for pumping from the shaft with the 49-ft, water-wheel as soon as possible, when operations will be resumed in this part of the mine. The present depth of the shaft is 67½ ft, below No. 1 level.

TREVINCE CONSOLS.—John Mayne, Sept. 23: During the last week we have effected a communication from the winze to the bottom level, which has now ventilated the bottom of the mine, so that we shall now resume the driving of two bottom levels on two separate lodes, both of which are composed of copper, mundic, prian, and gossan, in a beautiful stratum of ground. The appearance of these two masterly lodes, I am pleased to remark, are of such a

morth part of Menadue lode is worth 1 ton of ore per lathom. The rise in the lack hom. There is no change in the cross-ent south of the light's bedper ore failed. The low's lode. Gilpin's lode in the winze sinking below the 27 is producing stones of ore.

WEST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, Sept. 23: The ground in the 70 cross-cut, south of Hawkes' shaft, is much the same as when last reported on, but more water is issuing from the end than heretofore. We do not expect to meet any lodes for a few lathoms further driving, but judging from the present appearance of the ground which we are passing through, we have every reason to believe the lode when met with while productive for mineral. Good progress is making in driving east at the 80 on the course of the lode, which is of a very promising in driving east at the 80 on the course of the lode, which is of a very promising in driving east at the 80 on the course of the lode, which is of a very promising in driving east at the 80 on the course of the lode, which is of a very promising in driving east at the 80 on the course of the lode, which is of a very promising the believe when this cal is extended nearer the cross-lode north and south it will improve. The north lode is chiefly composed of blende, and after we have driven a tew fathoms on the south lode we shall cross-cut to it in order to see what it is like. Surface operations in crushing and dressing are going on satisfactorily. The one engine is keeping the water with ease.

WEST OKEBOR.—Ohn Andrews, Sept. 23: I am glad to inform you that we have intersected the Wheal Crebor lode, which is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, capel, tron, and spots of yellow copper ore. We shall now open a few face of the same control of the late heavy rains, and spots of yellow copper ore. We shall now open a few face of the same control of the late heavy rains, and increased water.

WEST LEGON TO THE T

ore, but not sumcleme to value, but not have is nothing new to report on it the 65 cross-cut driving south. There is no change to notice in any of the stope since last report. We sampled last Tuesday computed 255 tons of copper ore. WHEAL COATES UNITED—W. H. Martin, Sept. 22: The only change to notice is in the 70 cast end; the lode is letting out a quantity of water, and produces rich stones of tin, looking like a new shoot of tin in the castern section.

WHEAL CREBOR.—G. Rowe, H. Phillips, Sept. 21: The cross-cut at the 12 is extended about 9 ft. towards the south part of the lode, which we calculate is some 10 or 12 ft. further south in this direction. The lode in the 120, west cross-cut, is carried 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, showing a kindl appearance. The lode in the stope in the back of the 120, east of winze, is wort 40. per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 120 east of winze, worth 10 per fathom, and getting near the junction. The lode in the is8 on the south part of the lode in the rise going up in the lot of the 108 on the south part, is 7 ft. wide, worth over 70. per fathom. The

embodies several features new to such productions. We strongly advise our readers to procure a copy. The title is "Mining Investments—What to Select and what to Δ void." We strongly

Original Correspondence.

GOLD MINING IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.

SIR,-My attention has been called to a letter with the above title ublished in last week's Journal. The antecedents, position, and otives of the writer are well understood in the Dutch West Indies. s they cannot be equally well known here perhaps you will kindly like week in the latter that the latter was the latter when the perhaps were the latter when the latter was the latter was the latter was the latter when the latter was the latter

inotives of the writer are well understood in the Dutch West Indies. As they cannot be equally well known here perhaps you will kindly allow me a little space in reply to the letter,

Mr. Chumaceiro (the writer in question) is the agent of the wouldbe rivals of the English and Dutch Companies who are engaged in mining operations in Aruba. His anxiety, therefore, to make known to the readers of the Journal the answers he has given to his "friends" (mysterious beings, I should think, partaking of the shadowy nature of "Mrs. Harris") is obvious enough. His employers have been doing their best for many years past to injure the Aruba mining companies. They have lately suffered a signal defeat at the hands of those companies, and there has been much groaning of spirit and abusiveness of language in consequence. Mr. Chumaceiro (who does the barking) is usually as much superior to truth and accuracy of statement as a Roman Emperor was said to be super grammaticam. His present letter is exceptionally audacious. There is hardly a statement in it which is not the reverse of the facts.

The new derivation of the word Aruba, discovered by Mr. Chumaceiro—not "where gold is" but "gold is gone"—will greatly amuse the colonists who never before heard of this ingenious interpretation. I hope Mr. Chumaceiro will kindly inform me what was the name of the island before the gold was "gone." As to the gold industry of Aruba, the mining world will probably consider that the elaborate report and careful opinion of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons is of more importance than the linguistic eccentricities of Mr. Chumaceiro. It is, I believe, chiefly due to the protracted intrigues and machinations of certain parties that the Aruba Island Gold

Chumaceiro. It is, I believe, chiefly due to the protracted intrigues and machinations of certain parties that the Aruba Island Gold Mining Company failed to justify the reasonable expectations which led to its formation, and it is doubtless a bitter disappointment to

led to its formation, and it is doubtless a bitter disappointment to that gentry that their occupation is now gone.

With respect to the scarcity of labour from which the gold mining company suffered, the writer darkly observes—"I know of enterprises in the colony where four or five times the number of labourers are employed than the company would require, and not for a single day were the natives backward to come to their work; but they were paid in cash." This is an excellent example of Mr. Chumaceiro's peculiar method. There is no euterprise in the colony employing even as many people as the gold industry of Aruba, nor was there any enterprise in this colony subject to the Government restriction of employing only the inhabitants of the island where the enterprise was carried on. The managers of other enterprises could import labour at will; the gold mining company could not, in consequence of the above-mentioned restriction, which has recently, I am glad to say, been relaxed by the Government.

quence of the above-mentioned restriction, which has recently, I am glad to say, been relaxed by the Government.

Having delivered himself on the subject of the gold mines, Mr. Chumaceiro proceeds to treat of the valuable phosphate mines. This is a sore subject, for his chief employers are large phosphate dealers, and made a desperate struggle to get possession of these mines. He alludes to certain claims of alleged landowners over the grounds containing the phosphate, but omits to state that the Government of the selections containing the phosphate, but omits to state that the Government of containing the phosphate, but omits to state that the Government of the colony sent a commission to Aruba to survey the grounds, and after a month's diligent investigation no grants could be discovered upon them. If such grants had any existence they would merely be for "purposes of agriculture," all mineral rights being reserved by the Government. Some of the shrewdest and most successful men of business in the colony are largely interested in these mines, and they direct the company's operations from Curaçao, where the board sits. When I left the colony, a few months ago, they had 100 men at work, and plant for some miles of railway, &c., is now on its way to the island, It is clear, therefore, that the shadowy claims of Mr. Chumaceiro's "landowners" do not greatly disturb the rest of the Dutch directors of the Aruba Phosphate Company, and I have good reason directors of the Aruba Phosphate Company, and I have good reason to know that the Colonial Government and its law officers merely laugh at them.

A LATE RESIDENT IN THE COLONY. Sept. 22.

ISABELLE MINING COMPANY.

ISABELLE MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—It is a long time since the shareholders in this company were promised by the managing director, Mr. Haymen, that a bonus dividend would be handed back to us, representing something like the whole capital of our company. Since that time we have been kept in ignorance of the movements of the company, and I fear it is only by asking through the columns of your Journal that we shall be enlightened as to the position and prospects of our unfortunate enterprise. What has become of the company from which we were to derive these benefits? Mr. Haymen, the managing directox, told us that our interest in the Patent Liquid Paint Company was worth 100,000l. Could any of your readers inform us of what value this 100,000*l*. Could any of your readers inform us of what value this bonus is at the present time; or when we are likely to receive it? I hope this will not prove as fallacious as the promises held out to in the Exchequer and I.X.L. Mines.

A SHAREHOLDER. London, Sept. 20.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

PANULCILLO.—In forwarding the mine report for July the secretary (Mr. J. S. Alexander) writes:—The manager (July 31) congratulates the board that "the Panulcillo works have escaped from the serious disaster which had been largely experienced on all sides for miles around "on the night of July 13 and following morning. The

miles around" on the night of July 13 and following morning. The manager, however, in consequence of the disarrangement caused by the heavy rains in the neighbourhood, and the difficulty in obtaining deliveries of purchased ores, anticipated that there might be a curtailment of production at Panulcillo for a short time until the business of the district resumed its usual course.

The manager (Mr. F. G. Welch), after reporting upon the various points of operation, says:—The hindrances and delays during the past six weeks, caused by the heavy rains, the like of which has not been seen since 1839, have been more serious in the Alto than the Bajo. To enumerate: Outside, the guebrada, or mountain stream, brought down several times an immense amount of mud and stones, filling up the old stream bed, and covering floors and tranroads in all directions—in some places 3 or 4 ft. deep. From the temporary suspension of work on the San Gregorlo canchas we have had to suspend work in some parts of the milne, the men from these places having been urgently required in cleaning up debris, and repairing the damages outside the mine. On the San Gregorlo canchas the streams broke down the gutters in all directions, in some places covering the calcine canchas with about about a foot of silt and down the gutters in all directions, in some places covering the calcine canchas with about about a foot of silt and down the gutters in all directions, in some places covering the calcine canchas to the new calcine wall

directions, in some places covering the calcine canchas with about about a foot of silt, and also necessitating a couple of days' repairs to the new calcine wall. The tramways on these canchas and that to the smelting works were very little damaged, however. The most serious interruptions were those caused to the wood, which was thoroughly soaked and rendered temporarily useless; and the piles of calcined ores, which were in some cases completely extinguished by the rains. Of these ores there are about 15,000 quintals metrico which have to be removed back to new beds for calcination. The interruptions which have arisen from the above circumstances also interfered very greatly with the steady delivery of calcined ores to the fuanaces, thereby causing the inevitable production of low-produce regulus.

In the mines the damages so far have not been serious. Heavy atreams of water have filtered through the Fique Isaabel adit and open workings of the Soc. Nuevo Mine; these flooded the 53 metre level, went down the winze to the 78 metre level, and from thence to a winze gone down 10 metres from the long adit. Fortunately the water, which otherwise would have flooded all our workings below the long adit, has almost completely disappeared in this latter winze. Whether it will utilinately drain to the 30 metre level remains to be seen. From the nature of the ground in both places, which are adjacent, this is not at all improbable. A heavy stream of water is also coming down the Communes shaft and flooding the old workings below the 20 metre level south. To keep this water in check, we are now repairing the adit going in to the engine of the Soc. Nuevo Mine, the timber of which got very much crushed at the time of the "run in "1 sat April. Next week I hope to see the engine at work, so that we can prevent the rising of the water above the 20 metre level. At present, with the exception of the chindones in San Pedro Mine, and the chifmon north in the winze, into which the water from Pique Isabel, &c., is streaming, there is

write of, have, further than their serious stoppage to regular work, done little or no damage in the works. A few walls have fallen down, which with a few days of warm weather will soon be put to rights. The torrent of water which on the 14th did so much damage to the dwelling-house, outbuildings, &c., also flooded the new coke cancha, and has, I think, carried away about 100 quintals metrico of the coke ex Pharos. The stoppage of so much furnace work has enabled us to employ hands were repairs are necessary, such as wells, walls, ranchas, &c. The donkey-engine, although lying almost in the bed of the river, has fortunately escaped injury; a great many pipes, however, were buried up, bent, and rendered useless. Anticipations of regular work for a month or so, whilst the present unsettled weather lasts, is out of the question.—F. G. Welch.

** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains:—Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom for 1879—No. III. Original Correspondence: New York, Lake Eric, and Western Railroad Company; Mexican Bonds of 1864; Colliery Explosions (W. J. Mulvany); the Seaham Colliery Explosion; Lighting of Mines by Electricity; London Coal Supply (W. J. Thompson); the Patent Office Report (F. W. Grierson); Russian Coal Fields—No. II.; the Indian Gold Mining Companies; Gold Mining Abroad, and in the Dutch West Indies; Indian Gold Mines (E. G. Fisher); Wynand Perseverance Estate and Gold Mining Company; the Emma Mine; isabelle Gold and Silver Mining Company; Gold Mines an Investment; Nouveau Monde Mining Company; Gold Mines an Investment; Nouveau Monde Mining Company; Company (W. A. White); Polladras Downs (R. Symons); Technical Education for Miners (R. Knapp); Shropshire Mining; British Silver-Lead Mining (J. L. M. Fraser); Copper Mines near Tavistock; Mining in Montgomeryshire; Mining—Practical and Theoretical (E. Halse); the Polgooth Mining District; E. W. Rose (R. Symons); Breage as a Tin Mining District; Bwich United Mine; Reports from Cornwall, North Wales, Salop and Cardigan, Tyne and Wear, North and South Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and the Forest of Dean. Meetings of Public Companies; Wheal Peevor, Mid-Devon Copper, Mostyn Consols Silver-Lead, New West Caradon, Dolcoath, and D'Eresby Consols Mining Companies; Angle-American Agricultural Company; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; List of Smelting, Metal Extraction, Arsenic, and Barytes Companies in the United Kingdom, 1879; Clausthal Mining Shool Notes—No. CLXII; The Incon and Steel Institute—No. II; Converting Cast-Iron into Wrought-Iron; Lead and Lead Mining in Derbyshire—No. II; Technical and Academic Education: The Yorkshire College; Mining in Cornwall, 1880; A Practical Valveless Rock-Drill; Registration of New Companies; Treatment of Augments Sulphurets, &c.

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FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to-MESSRS. PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO., SWORN METAL BROKERS, ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. (ESTABLISHED 1849.)

The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

META	L MARKET-LONDON, SEPT. 24, 1880.
IRON E s. d. E s. d. E s. d. E s. d.	TIN. £ s. d. £ s. d. English, ingot, f.o.b 55 0 0
Fig. ham	Alloys I., II., III., and IV. £120 0 0 , VI. and VII. 135 0 0 , XI., Spl. bearing metal 112 0 0 BRASS. Wire 6½d.— Tubes 9½ -— Sheets 8½ -9 d. Yel. met. sheath. & sheets 6 -6½ Tix-Plates.* per box.
NICKEL. Metal, per cwt 15 0 0-16 0 0 Ore, 10 per cent. per ton, 20 0 0-25 0 0 QUICKSILVES. Flasks, 75lbs., war.(nom) 6 17 6- Silesian 17 0 0- English, Swansea 18 5 0- sheet zinc 22 10 0-	Charcoal, 1st quality 1 2 0-1 4 0 2. 2nd quality 0 19 0-1 1 0 Coke, 1st quality 0 18 0-0 19 0 2. 2nd quality 0 17 0-0 17 6 Black

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for ada; IX 6s. per box more than IO quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. ne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.-The metal market this week has been dull, and some what depressed; and, owing to a continuance of a pressure of sales amongst holders, prices for the most part have displayed a weakening tendency., and while the Eastern Question remains unolvsed it is not amongst holders, prices for the most part have displayed a weakening tendency., and while the Eastern Question remains unolveed it is not improbable but that an uneasy feeling may continue to pervade the markets. The amount of speculative business being transacted is much more limited than it was a few weeks back, which is probably owing to the falling due of numerous prompts, and the reduction in prices may also be attributed as much to this cause as from the falling off in the ordinary demand, as many operators, doubtless, deem it more advisable to realise than to hold during the present uncertain state of affairs. General business keeps inanimate, as most merchants are unable to pay current rates, the reduction in price which has already been effected appearing an insufficient to inducement to tempt consumers and indentors to place orders. However, prices are now unsteady, and when makers have tested the markets for a little while, and find that buyers do not come up to their quotations, they will, probably, see the necessity of reducing rates, in order to secure enough orders to keep their mills in operation. The present manner in which business is transacted may, perhaps, somewhat deceive manufacturers, and make them believe that a greater demand prevails than actually exists, for buyers, instead of confining their orders to a selected few, as formerly, now send their enquiries through a variety of channels, which creates a multiplicity of enquiries about a single order, and the demand, which consequently, results in greater depression whenever a luil ensues.

There is nothing to warrant the hope of an immediate improvement in the hope that buyers will increase their limits, and which, consequently, results in greater depression whenever a luil ensues.

There is nothing to warrant the hope of an immediate improvement in the demand, unless some considerable reduction be made in prices, which sellers at present seem rather loth to submit to. Dealers are not unlikely to be carried away by the too frequent ide

bars have changed hands at about 60th per ton, although 59th 15s. has at times been accepted. There has not been much business transacted, holders appearing reluctant to sell at current rates, while the heavy stocks and the uncertainty of future supplies deter buyers from coming forward. There is, however, said to be a rather better enquiry for manufactured for India, and some fair orders have been placed with

the heavy stocks and the uncertainty of future supplies deter buyers from coming forward. There is, however, said to be a rather better enquiry for manufactured for India, and some fair orders have been placed with a few of the works; nevertheless, orders from this source do not appear particularly general, and consequently no improvement has been made in prices, but greater firmness has been given to quotations. As the season advances a development in the demand for yellow metal and copper sheets may perhaps be looked for from that country, as invariably about the middle of the autumn fully as many, if not more, orders are received than at any other time during the year. With the exception of the last week or so, orders from India have been rather scarce, consequently it is not unlikely but that there may be even a rather better demand this year than is usual, especially if no advance in prices is prematurely attempted. At the public ticketing held at Swansea last Tuesday 1553 tons copper ores, of an average produce of 1½ per cent., were sold, at an average of 11s. 1½d, per unit, against 11s. 1½d, per unit realised at the previous sale, when the average produce was 3½ per cent.

IRON.—There is no improvement to be reported in this market, but rather, on the other hand, the demand, if anything, appears to have become quieter, and prices have assumed an easier tendency, although but slight alterations have been made in quotations. The shipping demand for manufactured is slack, but this may arise either from the chief foreign markets having already been sufficiently supplied, or from the present range of prices being above what shippers can afford to pay. But it is not unlikely to be the combination of the two circumstances, for it is evident that more has been shipped to America than she requires, and India has been fairly supplied with quantities fully up to the average of the past few years. As regards prices, a further reduction seems absolutely necessary under the existing state of things; for in the first p

rial, then a proportionate reduction should be effected in the price of manufactured. Buyers at present, for the most part, do not pay current rates, and there is nothing to warrant the expectation, or rather the hope, which some manufacturers appear to entertain that they will shortly do so; and hence the wisest policy appears to be to at once make liberal concessions in the way of price, and thus endeavour to stimulate the demand without delay, as if selfer continue in a state of hesitation, and uphold their quotations during the autumn, when merchants have the best opportunity for shipping, they may find to their own cost that they have been too dilatory, and only the dull winter quarter before them, when perhaps buyers, on their part, will be unable to avail themselves of reduced rates.

Passing on from manufactured to the pig-iron market, the demand is found to be decidedly flat, lower rates have been accepted, and a revival of the recent speculative feeling can hardly be looked for, while statistics continue to show an increase in stocks of hundreds, if not thousands, of tons per week. The public stock in Glasgow on Sept. 18th had increased to 470,198 tons, against 489,239 tons for the previous week. More furnaces hove been put in blast, the number now being 61. The shipments last week compare unfavourably with those of the corresponding week in 1879, being only 10,788 tons, against 15,550 tons. The total shipments from Christmas to date this year are estimated at 519,785 tons, against 370,680 tons for the same period in 1879. The imports of Middlesborough pigirion into Grangemouth last week were 4822 tons, against 8850 tons for the same week in 1879, and which makes the total decrease this year upon 1879, 5112 tons. The warrant market has been inactive. On Monday the price ranged from 49s. 64 to 48s, 10d. cash, and to-day the price receded to 48s, 10d. cash, closing at 49s. 86d. On Tuesday business was recorded from 49s. 67, 40d. and 40d. day the price receded to 48s. 7d. but has since improved, and clos

ship-plates being quoted at 64. 10s., bars at 54. 10s. to 54. 12s. 64., and angles at 54. 2s. 6d., per ton.

A good demand is said to continue to prevail: tWolverhampton for sheets, and makers are asking 34. for singles, and 39s. more for doubles, and 11/ for latens. Marked bars and plates, however, co not find a very ready market, but quotations are fairly maintained. Best Derbyshire pigs sold well at the commencement of the week, but enquiries have since somewhat failen off. Less animation is observable on the Birmingham market, and buyers hold off, and are not expected to again come forward with large orders until after the quarterly meeting. Galvanised sheets continue to be in better demand than other descriptions of iron, but prices for all classes of manufactured remain a last quoted. There is not much business doing in pigs, nevertheless the reduction in price may, perhaps, have been the means of slightly increasing the number of enquiries, but has not materially stimulated the number of orders. From Sheffield a slight improvement in the demand is 'reported, but there is no new feature in the demand, which continues to be fairly maintained. The stock of Bessemer is said to be light, which is the chief cause of the slight increase in price. Railway material remains in good request, and the wire mills keep busily occupied. From the Welsh districts a feeling of disappointment prevails on account of the American demand not having attained such dimensions as was expected of it. Enquiries for bars, however, are fairly mumerous, chiefly forthe Colonial and Indian markets. According to advices recently received by calegram from New York the tone of the Scotch pig-iron market in that country is reported quieter, and prices all round are rather weaker, No. I Gartsherrie and Glengarnock being quoted at \$23.50, Coltness at \$24.50, and Egilinton at \$22, or a fall of 4n. upon each brand. Scrap iron, however, is said to be ingood demand, while the turnover of rails continues satisfactory, but both are quoted 2s. lower,

nt quotation 328.

N.—This market has continued in an unsettled condition, and TIN.—This market has continued in an unsettled condition, and wide fluctuations in prices have constantly occurred. On Monday the market opened for foreign at about 791. 15s., and the price quickly receded to 781. 10s., and on Tuesday husiness was done at prices ranging chiefly betwixt these figures, but 5s. less was taken at the close. On Wednesday there was a very sluggish market, and but few transactions were reported to have been carried through, and the price remained steady at 781. 10s. Yesterday, however, there was more tone given to the market, and buyers being more plentiful prices advanced, the official list quoting 781. 15s. to 794. 10s. cash, but afterwards as high as 801. 10s. sellers was quoted, while to-day the market has been animated, the closing quotation being 811. 15s. to 222.

Sil. 15s. to 82l.

The chief feature in connection with this market, which is likely to prove adverse to an improvement in prices, is the heavy supplies which are yet to come forward, and which are thought to have been stimulated by the high prices recently ruling, but against this the deliveries are reported to have been good, and the reduced prices upon those ruling some few weeks back may perhaps encourage buyers to again purchase, and which is not unlikely to cause a reaction. However, should any crisis in Eastern affairs arise holders would doubtless become just as anxious to sell as before, and lower prices would then have to be accepted, but providing any amicable settlement is made between Turkey and the other Powers, then renewed speculative buying would probably set in, and higher prices realised.

LEAD.—There continues to be but a limited amount of business transacted in this metal, and sellers, in the hope of stimulating the demand, have further reduced prices, but without at present any e chief feature in connection with this market, which is likely to

demand, have further reduced prices, but without at present any

apparent success.

SPELTER.—This market remains fairly steady, but the shipping trade keeps dull to all parts. The imports, however, appear to con-

trade keeps dult to all parts. The imports, however, appear to continue somewhat heavy.

STEEL.—Quotations here are unaltered, but advices from America report lower rates in that country.

TIN-PLATES.—The turnover continues fair, but prices show no alteration either for charcoal or cokes.

QUICKSILVER.—With a slack enquiry, Spanish has declined to 62. 17s. 6d., and, owing to the largeness of the stocks, and the almost total element the tendency in to a still lower. total absence of an export demand, the tendency is to a still lower

Messrs. FRY, JAMES, and Co.—COPPER has been very quiet during the p fortnight, and prices have very gradually receded until the price of 60.4 had be reached, since which the market has slightly improved.——TIN: The prices ha rapidly failen away, and 78.4 was touched on the 20th inst., since which t values have slightly risen, and we close firm, at 79.4—TROS has participated the general reduction, and the price of pigs has been as low as 48s. 64, but clos last night at 48s. 94.——LEAD is also easier in price.——TIN-PLATES quiet.

last night at 48s. 9d.——LEAD is also easier in price.——Tin-Plates quiet.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell—Gold: The only transaction at the Bank has been the withdrawal of 70,000l. for the Continent, the orders for bars for the East having been filled by arrivals from the West Indies. The demand for America continues, but this market is not at present affected, as the requisite amounts are purchased on the Continent, the steamer which left Havre on the 18th instant having taken about 190,000l. The imports into New York from August 1 to September 7 were over \$12,000,000 value in bars and coin. The Pera has brought 7000l. from India, and the Severn 16,200l. from the West Indies. The P. and O. steamer Khedive has taken 30,000l. to Bombay in bars.—SILVER: Prices have declined since our last, and \$2½d. is the current quotation. At this rate the supplies by the Facilic and other steamers have been placed, the demand being chiefly for India; the Khedive sailed yesterday with 36,000l. for Bombay. The arrivals comprise 25,000l. from Chill; 20,000l. from the North of Europe, and 22,000l. from New York; total, 65,000l.

Very little change has taken place in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last. In the early part of the week it was particularly dull, especially for tin mines; but no sooner had the smelters put down the price of tin in Cornwall than it began to rise in the London Metal Market, and on Friday a slight reaction set in for shares, and several mines were quoted higher, with a better demand.

Tin.—As we anticipated in our last, the smelters have again reduced the straded for one in Cornwall 2/ parts and tip price.

TIX.—As we anticipated in our last, the smelters have again reduced the standard for ores in Cornwall 3l. per ton, and tin mines have been flat and in most cases weaker. The tin market, however, is firmer, and shares after being very flat improved on Friday. Dolcoaths are quoted 52 to 54; at the meeting a dividend of 1l. per share was declared. The accounts showed a profit of 3675l. on the quarter's working, and a credit balance of 7106l., out of which the dividend, 4296l., was declared. The tin sold in the quarter, 347 tons, and the standard profit of 3675l. The wine is now 361 fathons, deep and continues. calised 17,076l. The mine is now 364 fathoms deep and continues to look well.

Wheal Peevor declined in face of the dividend to 24, but leave off 26 to 27; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 3141*l*. 17s. 2d. on four months working, and a balance of assets of 4037*l*. 15s. 7d., out of which a dividend of 1*l*. 2s. 6d. per share (3375*l*.) 4037l. 15s. 7d., out of which a dividend of 1l. 2s. 6d. per share (3375l.) was declared, and a balance of 662l. 15s. 7d. carried forward. In future the meetings are to be held quarterly. The dividend at the June meeting was 1l. 5s. per share, and the balance carried forward 895l. 18s. 5d. The tin sold, credited in the present accounts, 173 tons 12 cwts., realised 8522l. 4s. 10d.; tin leavings, 603l. 6s. 6d. The costs are charged to Aug. 2s, and 328l. 17s. 1d. on account of August bills. The agents are pleased to say the mine still looks well, especially in the bottom levels, and they hope the result of the coming 16 weeks will equal the last. Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes), 4\frac{3}{4} to 5\frac{1}{4}; the dividend here, as announced last week, was 2s. 6d. per share out of a profit of 503l. on four months working. The lode in the, bottom level is worth 7l. per fathom.

Blue Hills, 4 to 4\frac{1}{2}; a dividend of 2s. per share (300\close\close) was declared here out of a profit of 16\close . On four months' working and a credit balance of 484\close . Carn Brea, 75 to 80; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 11\frac{1}{2}; East Pool, 36 to 38; Penhalls, 2 to 2\frac{1}{2}; Phenix, 2\frac{1}{2} to 3; Polnos, 1 to 2; South Condurrow, 10 to 11; South Crofty, 13 to 14; South Frances, 11 to 12; Tincroft, 15 to 16; West Basset, 15 to 16; West Frances, 9 to 10. West Kitty, 1\frac{3}{2} to 2\frac{1}{2}; the lode going toward Wheal Kitty is reported worth 20\close per fathom. New Kitty, 1\frac{3}{2} to 8\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Baset, 3\frac{1}{2} to 12; Wheal Agar, 5\frac{3}{2} to 6\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Baset, 3\frac{1}{2} to 12; Wheal Agar, 5\frac{3}{2} to 6\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Baset, 3\frac{1}{2} to 12; Wheal Cenville, 9\frac{1}{2} to 10\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Uny, 2\frac{3}{2} to 4\frac{1}{2} to 1\frac{1}{2}; West 14 to 15; an important improvement has taken place here in the 2\frac{1}{2} east, where the lode is worth 60\close per fathom, and set on tribute a. 2s. 6d. in 1\close . Wheal Coates, 1\frac{1}{2} to 1\frac{3}{2}; the end in the 70 fm. level east is improving. Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; a dividend of 2s. per share (300*l*.) was dechere out of a profit of 16*l*. on four months' working and ac balance of 484*l*. Carn Brea, 75 to 80; Cook's Kitchen, 11.

east, where the lode is worth 60l. per fathom, and set on tribute a 2s. 6d. in 1l. Wheal Coates, 1½ to 1½; the end in the 70 fm. level east is improving.

COPPER MINES are weaker, and very little doing. At the Cornist ticketing, on Thursday, the standard for ore declined 4l. 5s. The average price of the ore sold was 3l. 6s. 6d. per ton for 6½ produce Copper is firmer. Devon Great Consols, 11½ to 1½; this mine sold 1006 tons for 2066l. 8s. South Caradon, 60 to 70; the sale here (870 tons) realised 3489l. 3s. 6d. Gunnislake (Clitters), 4 to ½; the ore here (340 tons) realised 2501l. 2s. 6d. South Devon United sale ore here (340 tons) realised 2501l. 2s. 6d. South Devon United sale (220 tons) brought 450l. Bedford United, ½ to 1; the sale of one (52 tons) realised 149l. 16s. East Caradon, 2 to 2½ East Creby have declined to 1½, 1½ through market operations; the lode in the 70 is producing fine stones of ore. The lode and winze below the 60 worth 30l. per fathom. West Crebor, ½ to ½; the Whell Crebor lode has been cut here. Hingston Down, 1½ to 1½; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; Mona, 14½ to 15½; Morfa Du, 1 to 1½; Parys Corporation, 24s. to 26s.; Prince of Wales, 1½ to 1½; West Caradon, ½ to 3; New West Caradon, 15s. to 20s.; West Devon, 2½ to 2½; West Seton, 18 to 20; West Tolgus, 50 to 55; Wheal Crebor, ½ to ½; West Seton, 18 to 09; West Tolgus, 50 to 55; Wheal Crebor, ½ to 10½; the sale of lead (200 tons) realised 2025l., and 30 tons of blende 73l. 16t. Assheton, ½ to 3; East Craven Moor, 8 to 9; East Van, ½ to ½; Frongoch, 3 to 3½; Glenroy, ½ to 3; Great Holws, 18 to 19; Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½. Roman Gravels, 9½ to 10½; the north lode, in the rise above the 93, has improved to nealy 1½ to 6 lead (200 tons) realised 2025l., and 30 tons of blende 73l. 16t. Assheton, ½ to 3; Great Holws, 1½ to 5; Grogwinfon, 2½ to 3; Great Holws, 1½ to 5; Grogwinfon, 2½ to 3; Great Holws, 1½ to 3; Great Holws, 1½ to 5; Grogwinfon, 2½ to 3; Great Holws,

Orsedd. 1 to 1½; Port Nigel, 2 to 2½; South Darren, 2½ to 2½.

D'Eresby Mountain, 20 to 30. The No. 6 level is now getting up to the lead ground, and a very important point is being developed and will soon be brought into play. D'Eresby Consols, 3 to 5. 3the general meeting, particulars of which will be found in another column, the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 2063/. 15c. 6d. free of every liability to the end of June: and the acc

ree of every liability to the end of June; and the accounts, together with the directors' report, was unanimously received and adopted. West Assheton, 1½ to 1½; West Holway, 1½ to 1½; New Wye Valley, 1½ to 1½; Ystwith, 1 to 1½; Red Rock, 1½ to 2; West Wye, ½ to ½; Tankerville, 2½ to 2¾. The sale of ore on Sept. 23 realised 766l. lb. East Roman Gravels has sampled 40 tons of lead ore.

FOREIGN.—Almada, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Birdseye, 1½ to 2; Canadian Copper, 1½ to 1½; Cape Copper, 42'to 43; Chontales, 5-16ths to 7-16ths; Colorado, 2½ to 2½; Consolidated, ¾ to ½; Devala Mora, 2½ to 3½; Don Pedro del Rey, 9-16ths to 11-16ths; Eberhard and Aurora, 2½ to 3. Santa Barbara, 1½ to 2½; the advices for July slow a return of gold, 1609l. 18s., and a profit of 300l. 9s. 9d.; the cost have been swelled by travelling expenses 84l. 9s. 5d., and on capital account 25l. 16s. Flagstaff, 1½ to 1½; Frontino and Bolivia, ¾ to 3½; Indian Glenrock, 1½ to 1½; Emma, 2½ to 2½; New Zealand 6eld, ½ to ½; Richmond, 14½ to 15½; Ruby, 6½ to 7; South Indian, 1½ to 1½. 14.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has fairly maintained the improvement noticed at the close of last week, and a large amount of business has been done; the transactions, low-ever, have been confined almost entirely to foreign mines, the Indian gold concerns, and especially the Devála-Moyar, attracting the largest amount of attention. Both the tin and copper standards have declined, but as the metals are in both cases firmer in London, full confidence is entertained that the drop is only temporary. For full confidence is entertained that the drop is only temporary. For

full confidence is entertained that the drop is only temporary. For lead ore fair prices are being obtained.

The directors of the Rio Tinto Company announce an interin dividend at the rate of 8s. per share, payable on Nov. 1.

The La Plata Mining and Smelting Company, of Leadville, Colorado, advertises its thirteenth monthly dividend, payable on Oct. 1, of 7½ cents per share, equal to 9 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company. This dividend is in respect of August workings, which resulted in a profit of \$17,125. The ore smelted during the month was 2173 tons. Bullion product, 682½ tons.

The Devála Moyar Gold Mining Company will hold the first general meeting at Exchange Buildings, Lombard-street, on Tuesday, and a full report will be published in next week's Mining Journal. Mr. 8. Brough Smyth, who has arrived from India, will attend the meeting, and give an account of his recent explorations on the rest which traverse the company's estates. It is anticipated that a large amount traverse the company's estates. It is anticipated that a large amount of valuable information will be elicited.

The Republican Mountain Silver Mines, with a capital of 150,000 in shares of 51. each, has issued a prospectus for the placing 10,000 shares, the whole proceeds being applicable for working capital (the remaining 20,000 shares being taken by the vendors) capital (the remaining 20,000 shares being taken by the vente full payments of the purchase money). The vendors shares roo dividend until the present issue has had 10 per cent. The perty consists of 12 discovery claims forming a complete chamines three-quarters of a mile in length, and believed to be unequalled in and value by any group of veins in the rich mining State of Colorado. The spectus, which will be found in another page, states that United States phave been received for four of the principal claims, as well as for a valuable site and water power, and the patents for the remainder can be obtained a sure, the vendors having an unquestionable title, in accordance with the laws of the United States and of the State of Colorado. It is intended to a general development of the whole property, as by carrying on operation extensive manner this can be effected at greatly reduced cost, thereby especially the state of the control of the whole property, and it is estimated that the capital of the state of the control of the control of the state of the control of the control of the control of the control of these operations.

spectus, and the conclusions to be drawn fi will easily yield 3000 tons of rock per mon at the lowest estimate, will be pay ore of at and that after deducting the mining expen of 3000 tons, as mentioned), 16.1 (\$80) per ton, and milling exper (\$53), there will be in 300 tons of pay ore a net monthly profit of \$72 And that at least 20 or 25 years would be required, with the coast ment of a force of 100 men, to work out the body of ore standing ab-ous drifts opened up by means of the tunnels. With a monthly pt (\$43,800) one year would give 116,640. (\$53,200), and 20 year (\$11,684,00).

The Wynaad Perseverance Estate and Gold Mining Company a capital of 80,000%, in shares of 1t. each, was referred to last wee as having been formed to purchase for 50,000t. (of which 26,666); to be taken in fully paid shares and 23,334t, in cash to acquire of the shares are shared to be taken in fully paid shares and 23,334t. to be taken in fully paid shares and 23,334. in cash) to acquivate, and develope the Perseverance estate, in close proximit properties of the South-East Wynnad Estates and Gold Minippany, and surrounded by estates specially and favourably to in Mr. R. Brough Smyth's official report to the Indian Governme directors are now inviting subscriptions for the remaining 53,33 share after paying the cash portion of the purchase price, will leave 30,000. The property has been favourably reported upon by Mr. Oliver Pedler, who states that these are the mines apoken of (in 1831 by Lieut. N that the mineral indications are of a promising character, and that the mineral indications are of a promising character, and that they are likely who states that these are the mines apoken of (in 1831 by Lieut. N that the mineral indications are of a promising character, and that they then the state of the cast and north-east of the Alpha and Wales concessions. He considers the facilities for working the proper that there are great natural advantages for obtaining a very good wafe and crushing the quartz by turbine power at but little expenses, and mineral resources of the estate are such that they are likely when open afford full scope for the legitimate employment of capital. The enter the properties of the public that the directors are able to that the list of applications will be closed on Thursday next, shortly at the letters of allotment and regret will be sent out.

The Hu Government receiving in a position of the model companies a large arm supply of inexhaustiful outlay. Mimportance that he for excellent to make the North No in shares Kelly Bri lease from work, and work, and plant an with the Capt. H. E that the gast is very and in ext granite with cannot be the state of the capt.

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The Hungarian State Gold aiming company, which was receiving as having been formed to take over from the Hungarian forment the State gold mine—Vöröspatak—in Transylvania, are goeiving numerous applications for the shares, and will shortly be constituted to the mine has heretofore been worked at great the shares. procession to allot. The mine has heretofore been worked at great is a position to allot. The mine has heretofore been worked at great disadvantage, with antiquated and inadequate machinery, none of the modern processes of gold mining so successfully adopted by several the modern processes of gold mining so successfully adopted by several sarge amount of gold which is now lost will be saved by the company. The sarge amount of gold which is now lost will be saved by the company. The supply of ore, which is soft, and may be very readily crushed, is practically supply of ore, which is soft, and may be very readily crushed, is practically supply of ore, which is oft, and may be very readily crushed, is practically supply of ore, which is oft, which will be saved by the process of the process of

agellen opposite the project of the second o The New Holmbush Minning Company, with a capital or 40,0004. The New Holmbush Minning Company, with a capital or 40,0004 in shares of 41. each, has been formed to purchase the Holmbush and inshares of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Holmbush Mine is now in work, and the properties are being purchased, with the whole of the year, and the properties are being purchased, with the whole of the year of the Credit Company, plant and machinery, from the liquidators of the Credit Company, plant and machinery, from the liquidators of the Credit Company, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, for the sum of 5000t. The Legislation of the Court of Chancery, for the sum of 5000t. The country are as the state of the Holmbush lode is very large, and the ends will be driven east in shifts on the Holmbush lode is very large, and the ends will be driven east in shifts on the Holmbush lode is very large, and the ends will be driven east in the state of the large with the results will be met with, and the importance of this, as regards future results of in extending the levels east on this lode the junction of the killas with the grain will be met with, and the importance of this, as regards future results of the country of the country surrounding the levels east of the country surrounding the levels is all that can be desired, being a clay-slate of the best description adjusted to the country surrounding the levels in the base of the granter range of Kit Hill, and intersected by very reason consideration—the course of copper or for 50 fms. In length, still surrought, in the bottom level of the mine, the large quantities of arsenical munde laid open in the backs of the different levels, with indications of other stable minerals, together with the very fine geological conditions, it must appear evident that the chances of success are unusually great, and the further development of the lodes will undoubtedly prove the correctness of this conclusion.

Evon Great Consols, 11½ to 12½; the month's sale of copper or

development of the design. Devon Great Consols, 11½ to 12½; the month's sale of copper ore at Taro on Thursday, 1006 tons, realised 2006L, and but for the unfortunate drop in the standard, would have fetched fully 100L more. It is, however, an excellant sale, and it is gratifying to notice that the general produce of the ore is gradually improving, whilst the quantity also increases. The mine is said to be looking very engraging throughout.

counging throughout.

Devon Great United, 1½ to 2; a fair amount of business is reported in these shares, although there has been no material improvement in price; indeed but little movement in quotations is to be expected until the engine is got to work, immediately after which ms of ore will commence.

returns of ore will commence.

Levant, 14 to 15; it is reported that in the 250 west there is an excellent lode of tin and copper, and in the 210 east a copper lode worth 60l. per fathom has been discovered in the junction of granite and killas, and is being worked at a tribute of 2s. 6d. in 1l.

Wheal Peevor, 26½ to 27; at the meeting on Tuesday a profit was shown on the 16 weeks' working of 3141l., and a dividend of 1l. 2s. 6d. per share was declared, the chairman (Mr. Thomas Pryor) explaining that the amount would have been 1l. 5s., as on the previous occasion, but for the extra 330l. labour cost charged in the accounts for extending dressing-floors, and erecting new calciner and new patent sion, but for the extra 330l. labour cost charged in the accounts for estending dressing-floors, and erecting new calciner and new patent pulveriser. The tin credited had averaged 49l. per ton, and the cost of production was 28l. per ton, as at the previous meeting. They would have the benefit of the extra outlay in the future. It was reselved to make the meetings quarterly instead of four monthly in future, Capt. White reminding the shareholders that this would of course necessitate a reduction in the amount of each dividend. The shareholders have neceived into five vears 6l. 8s. 6d. in dividends for each 7l. 1ls. invested, so that another dividend of the same amount as on Tuesday will have returned the entire capital, and leave the shareholders in possession of a permanently valuable mine. Much resilit is due to Mr. Thomas Pryor and to Capt. White for the admirable manner is which the mine has been carried on, for as Mr. Thompson, the largest shareholders, remarked, this was carrying on mining something like in the olden thus, nothing can be more reassuring than the remarks of Capt. White. Their first dividends was declared in 1878, since which time the shareholders have recived 19.278', in dividends. In that time they had returned in black tin, independent of their tin leavings, 1483 tons, and when he told them that the chief period of this tin had been returned with 32 stamp-heads only, he thought they would say it was a very clever trick. Of course they knew that they had now got lesten heads added, but that was only since last quarter. He was pleased to say Wheal Peevor was still holding its own, and he believed it could still do so. Also the cost of returning the tin, the average of their tinstuff was 5 per cent, and poor stuff required to be treated over and over again, and required a great many more hands. The results in returning the stuff at Wheal Peevor would bear comparison with any other mine, and he hoped they would continue to bear that favourable comparison. There had always been reports in cir extending dressing-floors, and erecting new calciner and new patent

thought unparalleled in the county, not even excepting Dolcoath.

Richmond, 14\frac{3}{2} to 15\frac{1}{2}; the usual telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada, states that the week's run was \$70,000 from 1170 tons of ore. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$417,000. The manager (Sept. 1) reports upon the various points of operation. The 800 north on fissure has been drifted 6ft., the fissure is regular and very favourable ground for ore. The 900 both cross-cut and the 900 north-west on fissure are also looking very favourable. All the chambers are looking well and turning out the usual quantity of ore.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 6\frac{3}{2} to 7: the sinking of the shaft continues

the usual quantity of ore.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 6\frac{3}{2} to 7; the sinking of the shaft continues to progress rapidly. Local reports are said to confirm the statements made in this country that the recent decrease in the ore raisings was due to the dead work being done. Mr. Dowlen, the smelter engaged by the company, has arrived at the works, and it is anticipated that in a few days the furnaces will be in thorough order, and ready for starting.

page that in a new days the ready for starting.

Flagstaff, 1½ to 1½; the project for re-acquiring the property has, it is said, met with some strong supporters, but the precise terms upon which the matter will be arranged seems to be as unsettled

Emma, $2\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{9}{8}$; the desirability of the proposed arrangement for the re-transfer of the property to the English company daily becomes more apparent, and no doubt is entertained that a means of bringing the shareholders together, without touching the susceptibilities of anyone, will soon be found. The matter is referred to in

ari, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11; satisfactory accounts continue to be received e mines. The usual weekly report will be found in another

Pitangui, 3 to 31; at a board meeting on Sept. 17 the directors

Pitangui, 3 to 3½; at a board meeting on Sept. 17 the directors declared an interim dividend for the half year ending June 30 of 10 per cent. per annum upon the amount paid up on each share. The cheques will be sent out on Oct. 7.

South Tolearne forfeited and relinquished shares (2000 or more in number), effected pro rate at 7s. 5d. per share to the shareholders who had paid their calls, have been almost unanimously declined. Only 393 were applied for, and 43 were decilned absolutely. Mr. Hugh Mackay has offered to take all the refused are decilned absolutely. Mr. Hugh Mackay has offered to take all the refused states at 5s. each, if his observed to a rebate of 2s. 5d. per share. So setion seems to have been taken on Mr. Mackay's letter at the meeting. In Lead Mine shares the amount of business doing has been very limited, owing to the absence of speculative purchases, but in the transactions which have taken place prices have been almost without exception maintained. Tankervilles are readily dealt in at 2½ to 23, and buyers are rather in the majority, from the better feeling created by the anticipation that the concern will soon be under the entire control of Mr. Peter Watson, and that the result will be a speedy resumption of dividends. The sale on Thursday realised nearly 800%, and it is believed that the amalgamated property will be a great and successful enterprise. But it is the mise are to be commenced at once.

Better that the amalgamated property will be shed forward. We will be a speedy recent showers, the operations are being pushed forward.

West Lisburne, 1 to 1½: these shares were alloted on Monday, and operations at the mines are to be commenced at once.

The closing quotations being given in the Share List on the last page of the Journal it is unnecessary to repeat them here.]

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of it. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as llows:—Alliance British and Foreign, 34% to 34%; ditto, Marine, 25% to 25;

The Hungarian State Gold Mining Company, which was referred feeling from the Hungarian state Gold Mining Company, which was referred for the Hungarian state gold mine—Vöröspatak—in Transylvania, are sometiment the State gold mine—Vöröspatak—in Transylvania, are some gold mine—Vorospatak—in Transylvania, are some gold mine—Vorospatak—in Transylvania, ar

Passengers, 198; Universal 10%. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Weers, of the Stock Exchange and Finchlane, has been in Bombay, 6½ to 6½; Continental Union, 21½; ditto, new, 14½ to 14½; European, 20½ to 20½; Gaslight, A. 179 to 185½; B 4 per cent., 73½ to 74; C 10 percent. pref., 220; D 10 per cent. ditto, 219 to 220; E 10 per cent. ditto, 219½ to 220; F 10 per cent. max., 136½ to 137½; 5 per cent. pref., fifth issue, 17½ to 17½; 4 per cent. deb., 104½ to 105½; Imperial Continental, 190½ to 194½; Rio de Janeiro, 28½ to 28½; Monte Video, 16½ to 16½; Para, 6½; South Metropolitan, B, 105½ to 106½; ditto, Perpetual 5 per cent., 128. Gaslight A have lallen on sellers; others flat in sympathy. For closing prices seelist on last page of Journal.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. Abbort, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3092 tons of ore of 63 average produce, and containing 208 tons 10 cwts. of fine copper, were sold for 10,2561. 10s. 6d., being 31. 6s. 6d. per ton of ore; 9s. 10d. per unit, or 491. 4s. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 901. 5s. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last

\$ales:— Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Sept. 2. $1052 \dots 292$ 13 0 $7\frac{1}{24} \dots 23$ 16 0 108.9d. ... £53 15 0 23. $3092 \dots 90$ 5 0 $6\frac{1}{24} \dots 3$ 6 6 9 10 49 4 0 Compared with the last sale the decline has been in the standard 4l. 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 9d.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1553 tons of ore of 73 average produce, and containing 121 tons 13½ cwts. of fine copper, were sold for 6749l. 17s. 6d., being 4l. 7s. per ton of ore, 11s. 1½d. per unit, or 55l. 9s. 6d. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 82l. 3s. for 9 per cent. produce. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales. of the two last sales :

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Aug. 31..... 1735 ... £81 11 4 ... 8½ ... £4 13 11 ... 11s. 2½d... £55 11 7 Sept. 21 ... 1553 ... £2 3 0 ... 7½ ... 4 7 0 ... 11 1½ ... 55 9 6 Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 11s. 8d., and in the price per ton of ore about 11d. On Oct. 5 ore will be sold from Betts Cove, Caveira, Tan-y-Bwlch, Sobral, Bampfylde, and elsewhere.

DERWENT.—A very satisfactory report has been received from the manager of these mines this week. The north lode in the rise above the 93 fm. level has further improved to nearly 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom, and the ground is easier for exploring. The prospects in this part of the mine are most encouraging, as well as in the rise above the 74, on Burnshield Haugh lode, which is worth 1 ton per fathom. As before pointed out these are new features, and quite fathom. As before pointed out these are new features, and quite irrespective of the old lodes, which continue productive.

SHROPSHIRE GROUP OF MINES.—A correspondent writes that much of the remarks on this subject in last week's Journal is substantially correct, and it is also worthy of notice that while as long ago as in 1831 the late Sir Roderick Murchison visited the county, and made a studious survey of all the strata, upon which he established his "Silurian System" in the Science of Geology, it was his relative, Mr. J. H. Murchison, F.R.G.S., with the able advice and assistance of Captain Arthur Waters, who in 1869 (eleven years ago) first called special attention to the practical development of mining in the district by the more extensive working of the Tankerville Mine. The considerable success for a time which attended the open rations on that property led others to follow the example by taking up various mining undertakings in the locality, while some people acquired influence and material aid in carrying out their projects in acquired influence and material and in carrying out their projects in the district by having been brought into connection with the Tanker-ville Company. It is only justice to Mr. Murchison and Captain Waters to recall attention, under present circumstances, to the posi-tion they occupied in having been the first to give a legitimate inventor to Sharashipo principa. impetus to Shropshire mining.

ENGLISH-AUSTRALIAN.— From the report lately received the manager seems to have been making every preparation to enable the returns to be considerably increased by the time the new windingengine would be set to work—about the end of August. He had put men to prepare stopes in No. 4 rise, in the 420 ft. level. During the month of July, No. 1 rise has gone through 23 ft. of good ground. No. 3 rise, in the 320 ft. level, had been holed to the 230, and driving west companyed at the block of gold quartz which it was expected. NO. 3 rise, in the 320 It. level, had been holed to the 230, and driving west commenced to the block of gold quartz, which it was expected would be met with in 10 ft. No. 1 rise, in this level, had been extended 20 ft., carrying gold. In rising here on the block of quartz a large body of stone has made on the eastern side in which gold was seen occasionally, the value of which would be proved the following month. They were gradually extending the stopes northward from the boundary, and the manager writes, "There is plenty of stone, and when the winding-norine is finished we have to send you stone, and when the winding-engine is finished we hope to send you better returns." From the 150 ft. level they had obtained 68 ozs. 2 dwts. (worth about 270l.) for the month. The advices by future mails will be looked forward to with much interest, and we have little doubt that the result of the current year will show a fair profit in addition to what has already been made, with the prospect of a considerable increase in 1881, deservedly rewarding Mr. Murchison's quiet and steady perseverance.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING.—A few days ago the Times gave the following particulars of an extraordinary mine of wealth. The Pleasant Creek Cross Reef Claim, a quartz mine at Stowell, Australia, yielded 296,837 ozs. of gold between Jan. 1, 1870, and June 30, 1880. The value of the gold was 1,106,152l, the wages paid amounted to 187,988l, while the sum of 725,742l was divided among shareholders.

WEST KITTY .- There can be now no doubt as to the value of this property. They have a very fine lode indeed at the 72 east, worth at least 18l. to 20l. per fathom.

NEW PENROSE (Tin and Copper).-The first call of 2s. 6d. per share has been made this week, making 5s. per share paid up. The shares are selling in the county at 5s. to 7s. 6d.

FORTESCUE (Stannagwyn).-A large business has been done in these shares in Plymouth, the tinstone being reported dressing nearly one-third tin, and the yield immense.

LEAD ORES.

			-		-				
Date.	Mi	nes.	Tons	. Pr	rice	per	tor	1.	Purchasers.
Sept. 17-	-Minera		60		£10	11	6		Adam Eyton.
	ditto		40		10	16	6		ditto
_	- ditto		5		10	11	6	*****	ditto
20-	Isle of !	Man	100		10	12	6		Walker, Parker, and C
-	-Foxdale	3	100		12	15	0		Weston, Son, and Co.
23-	-Roman	Gravels .	50		10	6			Adam Evton.
_	- di	itto .	66		10	0	0		ditto
_		itto .				0			Nevill, Druce, and Co.
-		tto .				3			J. H. Moore,
		ville				0			Nevill, Druce, and Co.
_		0				19			
-		0				8	0		
		_	BI	EN	DE	ū .			
Date.	Mi	nes.	Tor	18.	Pric	e p	er t	on.	Purchasers.
Sept. 17-	-Minera		85	*******	£ 4	13	6		Crown Smelting Co.
-	- ditto		80		4	13	6		ditto
		**********			- 4	9	6		Dilwyn and Co. ditto Vivian and Sons.
_					4	2	6		ditto
-					4	2	6		Vivian and Sons.
_		**********			. 9	1	- 0	*****	ditto
0.9		Clanwola			9	12	0		ditto

M. R. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT,
259, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON,
Is generally in a position to BUY or SELL at a close price Shares in—
Hornachos.
South Devon United. Hultafall.
Own Pryf.
Advice given, and shares in English and Foreign Mines supplied at the net
market price of the day.
Business negociated in Gas, Water, Bank, Tramway, Stocks, and Shares not
having a daily market value.

"SOW AND REAP."—Next SATURDAY the OCTOBER number will be published, containing valuable information for INVESTORS in MINES and other securities. Post free for 1½6, stamps.

TROMPSON and SONS, Publishers, Old Town-street, Plymouth.

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL.

ARE BUYERS OF LEAD ASHES SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEA SLAGS, ANTIMONIAL LEAD, COPPER MATTE, TIN ASHES, &C and DROSS or ORES containing COPPER, LEAD, AND ANTIMONY.

GEO. G. BLACKWELL, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

PURCHASER OF MANGANESE, ARSENIC, FLUOR-SPAR, WOLFRAM, BLENDE, CALA-MINE, CARBONATE and SULPHATE OF BARYTES, ANTIMONY ORE, CHROME ORE, MAGNESITE, EMERY STONE, PUMICE STONE, OCHRES AND UMBERS, CHINA CLAY, LEAD ORE FOR POTTERS, TALC, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c.

GREEN COPPERAS, -A QUANTITY of GREEN COPPERAS FOR SALE. Price 26s. per ton net, delivered to London and North-Western Railway, Monument-lane, in trucks.

Apply to Henry Wiggin and Co., Birmingham.

WANTED, for a large Gold Mining Company in Guayana, Venezueia, a FIRST-RATE MANAGER. Very good salary. Also, an AMALGAMATOR for the same establishment.

Best references required.

Apply, between 1st and 8th October next, to Mr. Ernesto Hahn, Apply, between 1st and 8th October next, to Mr. Ernesto Hahn Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, Room 109, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

ANTED, a 30 in. AIR COMPRESSOR.—
For further particulars, apply to the DYNEVOR COAL COM-PANY, Neath.

WANTED, for a Mine in Brazil, a HEAD MINE CAPTAIN, thoroughly conversant with Surveying in all its branches, and able to make the usual Working Plans.

Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials, not later than 5th October, to "Alpha," Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Cornwall.

MANAGER WANTED for a GOLD MINE in NEW ZEALAND.

Must be well qualified by education and practical experience as a Gold

Miner and Extractor, and thoroughly competent to deal with Pyritous Ores.

The mine is favourably situated, and in productive operation.

State remuneration required, and send copies of testimonials to "M.R.," care
of J. W. Vickers, 5, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

N.B.—Applications will, if necessary, be entertained from candidates qualified
in either of the above capacities.

MINE MANAGER WANTED TO GO ABROAD.—Must spea German, and have had practical experience in Copper Smelting, an able to Assay and Dial correctly. Address, with full particulars, and copies of testimonials, to "Alpha," MININ JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TC INVESTORS IN MINING.

A SCIENTIFIC MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST (of Thirty Years practical experience) is OPEN to INSPECT MINING PROPERTIES, and GIVE BONA FIDE and RELIABLE OPINION, or REPORT, upon reasonable terms.

Apply to "Mining Engineer," Somerset Chambers, Corn-street,

A PRACTICAL MAN (29), with thorough knowledge of UNDER-GROUND and DRESSING—first-class references—shortly open to ENGAGE HOME or ABROAD. Manganese a speciality. Address, "A.B.," Smith, Bookseller, Devonport.

A PRACTICAL MINE AGENT AND SMELTER, who has been officially connected with one of the largest Mines in Cornwall, and had the entire charge of a large Mining and Smelting Establishment abroad, SEEKS RE-ENGAGEMENT.
Apply to "J. D. H.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 25, Fleet-street, London.

VALUABLE COLLIERY FOR SALE IN YORKSHIRE, working the well-known BARNSLEY THICK COAL.

Apply, J. and P. Higson, 18, Booth-street, Manchester.

FOR SALE, a FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND 80 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with several 11 ton BOILERS.

Apply, WM. BENNETTS, Roskear, Camborne.

FOR SALE, FORTY BODIDRIS LEAD MINING SHARES, £1 fully paid, at 13s. 6d. per share net.
Apply, by letter, to John Ashton, 8, Bonner-road, Victoria Park, London, E.

TO SHARE BROKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES,
AND PROMOTERS.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR
ADVERTISING NEW COMPANIES and SHARES FOR
SALE at a NOMINAL COST. Address, Shares, "Sun" Office, Hull.

PITANGUI GOLD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of this Company have DECLARED an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Shares of the Company, PAYABLE on the 7th October proximo. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th instant to 7th October.

By order,

By order,

J. JENNINGS, Secretary.

TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE TREATY, SEVERAL PLOTS OF ROYALTY in the Furness District, in close proximity to where Red Hematite Iron Ore has been found.

Apply to HENRY WOOLCOCK, C. and M.E., Whitehaven.

TO INVESTORS.

THE COMING RICH MINE in WEST CORNWALL will be found in NEW PENROSE TIN AND COPPER MINE, and at present prices the cheapest shares in the market, and a reliable investment. Full particulars from Messrs. Thompson and Sons, Plymouth.

W. TREGAY, Mining Engineer, REDRUTH, Having had many years' practical experience in Metallic Mines, is prepared to INSPECT, REPORT, and ADVISE on every description

of MINERAL PROPERTY

HORACE J. TAYLOR, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, (Late of the PORT PHILLIP AND VICTORIA (London) MINING COMPANIES, Limited.)

38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. TAYLOR has business in the following:—
100 Almada.
25 Frontino.
120 Bedford United.
25 Ensolidated.
50 Flagstaff.
50 Flore Companies.
50 Rossa Grande.
150 Chontales.
50 Gela Coast.
50 Rossa Grande.
150 Tecoma. WEST LISBURNE MINES.—These shares are fully paid, and should be bought at " par," for a rise in price is certain.

BANKERS: CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON.

JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 6, MOORGATE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

The increasing favour for mining as an investment has caused J. J. R. to select three or four Progressive Mines which possess the strongest claim on public confidence. These consist—first, of proved lodes and strata; second, abundance of capital subscribed; third, proved mining knowledge to rapidly and properly apply the same.

nnce of capital subscribed; third, proved mining knowledge to hapon, amproperly apply the same.

J. J. R. confidently believes that at least three of the four mines referred to will not only declare dividends, but will advance in price some hundreds per sent. In a short time.

J. J. R. has spared himself no trouble in making his selection, knowing that in bringing money to his clients he enlarges his own business by having caused increased confidence in his judgment and knowledge J. J. R. WILL SELL—

1. The second of the second

Increased confidence in his judgment and knowledge J. J. R. WILL SELL—

25 Bedford United, 18s 9
20 Birdseye Creek, £2½, 20 Glenroy, 10s.
10 Blue Hills, £4½, 20 Hingston, £1 7s. 6d.
30 Cwn Pryf, 10s. 15 Leadhil's, £3½, 4.
5 Devon Consols, £11½, 20 Parys Corpora, 23s. 6d 10 Wheat Sisters, £2 15
15 East Lovell, 12s. 6d. 20 Parys Corpora, 23s. 6d 10 Wheat Sisters, £2 15
16 East Candon, £2. 50 No. Penstruthal, £1½, 50 Moria Du, 20s.
10 East Crebor, £1 6s. 10 8o. Penstruthal, 10s. 100 East Florida, 5s.
Mr. J. J. Reynolds, for his own satisfaction and at his friends' request, visited the West Kitty and New Kitty Mines this week, and will be happy to give any information as to the merits of these properties.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY. DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF T. EVANS, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

PERSONS desirous of being EXAMINED in this District for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-mamed Act, should at once COMMUNICATE with the Secretary to the Board of the above-mentioned District, at the following address:—The Wardwick, Derby.

By order of the Board,
W. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the District are equally eligible for Examination with those who do.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

COAL MINING DEPARTMENT.

The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE of the Coal Mining Department for the Session 1880-81 will be delivered by the Instructor (Mr. A. LUPTON, F.G.S., M.I.C.E.), in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, on the 11th October, at 5 P.M. Admission free.

The class will meet at the College on Mondays at 5:30 P.M., begin-

ning October 18th.
The Course incl

The Course includes instruction in the Theory and Practice of Coal Mining, Mining Engineering, and Colliery Management.

Excursions are towards the end of the course made to various

The special prospectus of this department, or the general prospectus of all the College classes, may be had post free.

THE "JAMIN" PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE. Capital, 8,000,000 Francs.

Proprietors of the Gramme Patent Machine for Alternate Currents.

J. A. BERLY, C.E., A.S.T.E., &c. Engineer, and Sole Agent for Great Britain and the Colonies. 16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON.

LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

OFFICES

58, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

21, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C., LONDON.

THIRTEENTH CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER SHARE (par value \$10) on the Capital Stock, PAYABLE on the 1st of October, at the offices of the company. Transfer-books will close on the 20th September, and re-open on the 2nd October.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY. Cash capital
Aug. 1—Balance surplus account
Sept. 1—Net earnings month of August \$100,000.00

September dividend of 7½ cents per share on 200,000 shares

Surplus Sept. 1 \$151,720.77 New York, Sept. 16. FREDERICK SHEPPARD, Secretary

M ANA GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS
FOR SHARES in this company WILL CLOSE on FRIDAY,
October 1st, both for LONDON and the COUNTRY.

By Order,
J. H. ROWNTREE, Secretary.

Offices: 18, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

"ELCALLAO, I N E

COUPONS OF SHARES 322
Gold in bars produced in the month of July, 1880, remitted to Messrs.
ring Brothers and Co., London, 5468-38 ozs.
DIVIDEND distributed for each coupon, 8100.

A. LICCIONI, President of the Company, VICTOR J. GRILLET, Treasurer. (Signed)

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN THE MINES

In no part of the world is there a district of equal size that can compare with
Cornwall in the number and variety of its mineral veins, which are among the
richest to be found in the rocks of the earth.

The working of mines in Cornwall contains greater probabilities for realising
wealth largely than any other speculative comnercial pursuit whatever.

After the necessary drainage, drawing and dressing machinery is creeted, and
in place a great outlay is not required for development by the tinner's labour in
exploring the rocks in search of mineral deposits.
The root of mining is simply the tinner's work, in sinking shafts and driving
levels on mineral-bearing lodes.
This exploration—a matter of continuous daily labour—is the most important
point for the study of shareholders residing at a distance from the mines.
This root regulates calls, and determines as to payment of dividends.
The mining statements of account and report, forwarded by pursers to share
holders not attending general audit meetings held on the mines, do not give
those detailed items of income and expenditure without which no sound
opinion can be formed as to the financial position and mining prospects belongting to the adventure.

opinion can be formed as to set the most of facts. Without details the real cost of labour figures are the best exponents of facts. Without details the real cost of labour and its materials cannot be known, and its materials cannot be known in the working of Cornish mines since the

and its materials cannot be known.

I have been practically engaged in the working of Cornish mincs since the year 1823, and OFFER MY SERVICES to shareholders residing out of the county and others who cannot conveniently attend the audit of accounts by general meetings of adventurers, held on the mines, to ACT as their PROXY or AGENT at such meetings, and would supply them with a Cost-book Audit-sheet giving accurately detailed information on all those points of administration with which it is essential to their interests they should be fully conversant, and more especially relating to development of rock and its costs, with tribute rates.

The detailed facts will be reliable data on which correct opinion can be formed as to existing prospects, with their relation to profit or loss. The tendency of the Audit-sheet will be to lessen calls and increase dividends.

25th September, 1880.

CHARLES PARRY, Scorrier, Cornwall.

PIERCE 8. HAMILTON, PRACTICAL GEOLOGIST SURVEYOR, AND MINING ENGINEER AND AGENT, OFFERS HIS

SERVICES in either of these capacities to those interested or desirous of investing n MINING PROPERTY in the PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA or elsewhere in the DOMINION OF CANADA.

Having for years filled the administrative position of Chief Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia, and having both before and afterwards been himself largely engaged in Mining operations, Mr. HAMILTON has had exceptionally good opportunities of informing himself as to the variety, extent, and character of the mine rai deposits of that Province, and as to the most economical and effective method of working them.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUN TY is now offered for the SETTLEMENT o an ACTIVE YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN CANADA. He will be enabled to obtain his profession as a Solictor in five, or if he be a Graduate in three years. Cost of living about £150. In the meantime ne will have active work, and obtain a knowledge of the Dominion, which is destined to become one of the most prosperous of the Colonies. Fremium, £100 sterling.

HERBERT O. JONES,

Canada Land and Loan Agency.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW,
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the
Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Conlowners, &c., in all the Iron
and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every
excription of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matter
elating to the Iron Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general
Offices of the Review: 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W'
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ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT.

RICO SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO (LIMITED LIABILITY), CHICAGO., U.S., carefully managed at small expense. Profits of 100 per cent. per annum are expected, much more may be realised. The property of the company is at Rico, on the Rio Dolores, in South-Western Colorado—a district containing the richest and most easily worked Silver and Gold Mines in the World.

The company offer working capital shares, fully paid, on extremely favourable terms to the investor.

For prospectus and information, write to J. J. West, 245, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, U.S.

Motices to Correspondents.

, Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SOUTH AURORA.—"Hamlet" (Fulham).—The company was sometime since re-constituted as the Consolidated Mining Company. The offices are at West-street, Finsbury, and Mr. Cadogan is the secretary. "Hamlet" should write to him.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

THE AGE OF STEEL.

So largely has the demand for steel increased of late that many improvements have taken place with respect to its production for the many purposes for which it is now used. Not so very many years since steel was consumed almost solely for the production of cutlery, pins, needles, and magnets, but now it is required for a vast number of purposes for which iron alone at one time was considered the only suitable material. In addition to comparatively small articles, steel of purposes for which iron alone at one time was considered the only suitable material. In addition to comparatively small articles steel is now extensively used in the construction of locomotives, and entirely as regards the lines on which the locomotives run. Until quite recently, too, boilers were made of iron solely, but now Lloyd's Registry for Shipping, who at one time refused to give to steel a higher position as a shipbuilding material than that allowed to iron, have sanctioned the construction of ships to be made of steel, and boilers for those ships, with an allowance of 25 per cent. in the scantling. With respect to the testing of steel the great complaint has been that the tests alone have not been of any special value to engineers. The reports of the tests inform the engineer that there was an unknown substance that possessed certain physical properties, but as to what the substance was there was no actual knowledge given. Therefore it has been pointed out, that for manufacturers to know what to make steel of, but how to compound and temper it, the leading ingredients the substance was there was no actual knowledge given. Therefore it has been pointed out, that for manufacturers to know what to make steel of, but how to compound and temper it, the leading ingredients of each grade should be made known. This is most important when it is considered that two or three tenths of 1 per cent., and in some instances a fraction of the tenth of 1 per cent., of foreign metals will change the character of steel in a high degree. Indeed the complaint of users of steel has been that they have occasionally got, but not regularly, the precise quality they required. What is required is that not one but say 20 samples of steel that meet a particular want should be analysed, and their product for any particular purpose the highest and lowest limits of the samples, so that there would be the same quality of metal every time. These uncertainties, to which engineers have justly called attention, have been fast disappearing, as steel makers are doing all they can to produce steel of uniform quality in every particular, who keep records of the material as to what it is composed of. The production of Bessemer is of course much larger than that by any other process, but it is stated by our own most eminent metallargists that it will gradually give way to the Siemens-Martin process.

The Bessemer system, in rather a different form, it may be said, was familiar to ironmasters a century ago or more before Corr's name was known, consisting, as it does, in the burning off of silicon and carbon from the iron in the refining process. Bessemer steel also contains a considerable percentage of phosphorus, but so far as regards rails this is not very material, for at the works at Terre Noire, in France, it has been proved that a far larger quantity of phosphorus might be present in a steel rail than was formerly thought possible without seriously impairing the malleability of the metal whilst it was being manufactured, or of rendering it dangerous whilst in use by being too brittle. All that was necessary to se

by being too brittle. All that was neces arv to se cure those two ditions was to keep the percentage of carbon below that found in steel of the ordinary make.

Then the Bessemer converters have undergone some improvements of late. The air has usually been introduced into the vessels by fire-clay tuyeres inserted in the lining of the lower part of the vessel. A system has been adopted at some places dispensing altogether with the use of such tuyeres by forming in the lining of the vessels itself suitable perforations, which are formed in the ganister or other ma-terial by inserting therein tapered pins or plugs of metal, wood, or terial by inserting therein tapered pins or plugs of metal, wood, or other substances, and ramming the gannister or other material firmly round them. The converters themselves vary very much in size, those in the United States being particularly large, judging from the production of the number of converters. The output of Bessemer in Great Britain last year was 1,276,000 tons; in Germany, 1,443,680 tons; in the United States, 1,000,000 tons; France standing next highest with 432,000 tons; then Austria with 320,000 tons; Belgium, 280,000 tons; and Russia, 100,000 tons. The total make in Europe and America for 1879 was 4,931,680 tons. During the present year, however, many new converters have been put down, so that the number of converters and their capacity at the present time is:

No. denverters.

England 115 1,461,000
United States 34 1,500,000
Germany 88 1,463,680
France 32 632,000
Russia

350,000 20 80,000

nace—a regenerative gas furnace—when heat was applied to it for several hours until a thick crust of metallic fron was formed all over the surface. There was then added on the surface pig-iron in the proportion of from 25 to 30 per cent. to the amount of iron contained in the ore, and the pig-iron as it melted acted upon the crust of metallic iron formed in the furnace, melting it gradually, and con-stituting with it a bath of steel, which, after being adjusted and mixed with the requisite amount of manganiferous material, is tapped into ingots, and worked in the usual manner. The ore was not touched from the time it was charged into the furnace to the time

earthy matter, sulphur and phosphorus, had to be eliminated; but that operation would be met in the extra cost by the lower price the ore. The number of open-hearth furnaces now erected and the ore. the ore. The number of open-nearty, in Great Britain, Europe, a

Tons, capacity 481,000
 United States
 39
 275,000

 Russia
 23
 76,000

 Germany
 42
 150,000

 France
 47
 110,000
 Belgium — — Austria — —

Total ... the cause of this has led to a good deal of discussion. In the making of the best steel best Swedish iron or Russian is embedded in chacoal powder at a bright red heat for a week or ten days, when carbon is imparted to the iron, the product being steel. As to the blisters alluded to they appear to be due to internal local irregularities and gaseous expansion from within whilst the iron was in a soft state from exposure to a high temperature. As Dr. Percy states that all forged bars contain more or less interposed basic silicate of iron irregularly diffused throughout, so that the effect of the contact carbon at a higher temperature with particles of the silicate would probably be the reduction of part of the peroxide of iron with the evolution of carbonic oxide, so that were this really so the formation of the blisters was satisfactorily accounted for. In an experiment made to settle the question, a bar of iron which had been actually melted, and so freed from all admixture of ferrons silicate emagnetic oxide of iron, was carburised in the converting furnace in the usual manner, and cast into a flat ingot, when there was not the slightest indication of a blister. This shows how necessary it is that steel should be studied, not only from a mechanical but from a chemical view as well, so that greater certainty and exacting would be obtained, and this at the present time is more especially the case when the demand for steel for so many purposes is increasing at such a rapid rate, and no doubt will continue to do so, for we are fast approaching "the age of steel."

MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.

MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.

The value of Miners' Relief Funds in the case of a calamity is volving heavy loss of life has been most forcibly shown in connection with the Seaham Colliery explosion. Unlike the miners in South Wales (where colliery explosions have been most frequent and fatal), who refused to subscribe towards a fund for the support of the families of those killed by accidents in mines, those in Durham for years past have been cheerfully paying a sum weekly to maintain those connected with them in case of death. The result has been that when the explosion took place at Seaham there was a sum of molest than 80,000. to meet the claims of the widows and children, so that in one day more than 1000. were paid to the sufferers. There was no necessity for an appeal to the public to relieve the immediate wants of those who had been bereft of their breadwinners. Charity was in no way invoked; the provident habits of those who werkilled were sufficient after death to ensure ample provision for those they left behind them. In the history of our mining operatives and mining fatalities on no previous occasion has there been recorded the interesting fact that relief for all the sufferers had been provided before the sad occurrence took place. Nine years ago at the same colliery an explosion took place, killing 26 men, half of whom belonged to the permanent relief fund, whilst the other half were outside of it. A public fund was raised, and the same, we are told has been administered unequally, and ever since there has been general dissatisfaction in the neighbourhood. On the occasion of the recent explosion all the men are in the society, and the relatives of all are to be treated alike. Why, then, we would ask, should not all are to be treated alike. Why, then, we would ask, should not all The value of Miners' Relief Funds in the case of a calamity general dissatisfaction in the neighbourhood. On the occasion of the recent explosion all the men are in the society, and the relatives of all are to be treated alike. Why, then, we would ask, should not all of our mining districts be placed in a similar position? or why should the relatives of those killed in mines be allowed to depen upon the generosity of the public? The men when in employment by the payment of a small weekly sum can insure their families against want in the event of their being hurriedly sent to eternify and to do this is nothing more than a duty.

and to do this is nothing more than a duty.

At Seaham, one of the committee visiting the sorrow-stricke people, in one house found an aged mother and a blind sister whad been entirely dependent on the son and brother, who had been killed, and for them the poor fellow had made provision by being member of the Accidental Fund. Corporal HINDSON, the wind of the Queen's Prize at Shoeburyness, was one day carried triumph round Seaham Harbour on the shoulders of his comrades, triumph round Scaham Harbour on the shoulders of his comrades the fortunate winner of the first prize at the butts, and in a mo exactly from that day was carried by those of his mates a remained to the grave in the same place. He was a member of Miners' Fund, and so made provision beforehand for his family is calculated that it will require about 23,000% to meet the wast the relatives of the deceased; and, as such a sum would be serious felt by the association, we are glad to find that subscriptions being given to relieve the heavy strain upon the fund. At a meet of the inhabitants of Scaham Harbour it was proposed by La Castlebeagh, son of the Marquis of Londonders, the owner the colliery, "That a local committee be appointed to collect scriptions, to be eventually handed over to the Durham Miners' manent Relief Fund; at the same time having power to reserves a sum as they may think fit for the purpose of meeting the wast sufferers in peculiar cases connected with the calamity that do come under the province of the Permanent Relief Fund." It almost needless to state that the resolution was unanimously agree. Surely the position of the Durham Association should lead the adoption of small that the resolution was unanimously agree to. Surely the position of the Durham A-sociation should leaf the adoption of similar bodies in all our mining districts, so the public charity should not be invoked, as it has hitherto been, on the occasion of serious mining catastrophes where there has been a heat loss of life.

OUR COAL ABROAD.

OUR COAL ABROAD.

The gradual increase in our exports of coal to France still continues. Thus the exports of English coal—the expression "coal" comprising also coke, einders, and patent fuel—to the French lepublic in August amounted to 275,817 tons, as compared with 263,51 tons in August, 1879, and 257,143 tons in August, 1878; while in the eight months ending August 31 this year the aggregate consumption of our coal in France appears to have been 2,440,350 tons, as compared with 2,147,143 tons in the corresponding period of 1879, and 2,961,246 tons in the corresponding period of 1878. The remarkable feature about the French demand is its steady and persistent frecase. It is not a mere fitful, haphazard affair, but every year, almost every year, there is a larger consumption of our black diamonds. crease. It is not a mere fitful, haphazard aftair, but every almost every year, there is a larger consumption of our black diams among the French. This progress in the consumption of Eag coal in France is rendered all the more remarkable by the fact large quantities of Belgian and German coal are also imported the French, while the extraction of coal from the soil of France. self was never so considerable as it now is. An explanation doubt, to be found in the fact that France is now enjoying a measure of material prosperity. The last seven years of unbi internal and external peace have done wonders for the thirty, An expla nious, and enterprising French race; the wounds of the Fra German war and the Communist revolt have been healed, ea has accumulated at a rapid rate, and the continual growth of ste ver has necessitated the importation of increasingly large supp

English combustible.

The general exports of coal from our shores exhibited s decline in August, as compared with the corresponding management of 1879 and 1878; but when we come to compare the experient eight months of this year with those of the corresponding of 1879 and 1878, we find that a large advance has taken 1880. Thus, in the first eight months of this year our in all directions attained an aggregate of 12,334,114 to touched from the time it was charged into the furnace to the time of tapping from the furnace as liquid steel. More difficulty, however, is found in adopting the process to poor ores, as from them the time it was charged into the furnace to the time sponding exports in the corresponding period of 1879 having between the furnace as liquid steel. More difficulty, however, is found in adopting the process to poor ores, as from them the

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10st universal this year, but it has been especially marked, so far

almost universal this year, but it has been especially marked, so far a Basia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Germany are considered. Probably the revival in metallurgical industry, and in sense. Probably the revival in metallurgical industry, and in more properties of the properties of the sense of the sense of the sense of the world. Basiness generally which has happily been witnessed this year has sense of the world. The aggregate exports of English coal to Aug. 31 this year amounted the aggregate exports of English coal to Aug. 31 this year thus amounted for the two of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The exports for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The exports for the use of the properties of the same rate of exportation is maintained for a dasuming that the same rate of exportation is maintained for the last four months of the year, the aggregate shipments for the 12 he last four months of the year, the aggregate shipments for the 12 norms will amount to 23,241,069 tons. The advance this year in so of coal exports has been very sharp and decided, and the day does not appear to be very remote when we shall be sending 30,000,000 most of coal annually from our shores. The discoveries of coal which have been made in British India, Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, and Nova Scotia seem to have thus far exerted little or no influence upon the external demand for our coal. This result is probably Nova Scotia seem to nave thus far exerted little or no influ-eupon the external demand for our coal. This result is probably ibitable to the fact that English coal can be produced at a sper rate than colonial coal, while in consequence of the con-gid development of steam-power consumption has also a constant lency to increase all over the world.

THE BUXTON LIMEWORKS.

About the largest limeworks in England are those near to the out the largest limeworks in England are those near to the onable watering place, Buxton, and where there is the finest in the kingdom. The works were visited recently by the Chesdand Derbyshire Engineers' Association on their visit to the and created much interest. Some idea of the extent of the samy be gathered from the fact that the company turn out than 100,000 tons of lime annually. There is a powerful sing mill by Galloway and Sons, of Manchester, consisting of the control of the same tables driven by a single cylinder engineer follower. ak, and created much interest. agains of rolls driven by a single cylinder engine of 50-horse and capable of crushing 180 tons of stone daily. The largest of stone are about an inch in size, and are sent to the chemical for the manufacture of what is termed "Black Ash" and s for the manufacture of what is termed "Batck Ash and Llake." The next size is sold for garden walks, and the fine of left also goes to the chemical works. The kilns are about of the height, open at the top, and 15 feet in diameter at the st part, just below where the heat is the greatest, being esticat 2009 Fahr. The kilns are lined with stones found in the abouthood, which is of such a nature for resisting heat, that some of the heat is the greatest, that some of the heat is the greatest of the heat is the greatest. which are chiefly at the top, where the stone is sometimes hot and imes cold, as well as exposed to the rain. The limestone is put the top out of tramway wagons, each holding about 1 ton, in sof about 7 tons, when it is carefully levelled, and then a layer solutions and the solution of the best lime, and each is capable of turning out 12 tons of lime daily. There are five rent beds of limestone worked in the quarries, the system being demine the rock faces (some of which are over 50 feet high), the clay bed to a height of 12 feet, to get to a "black point," h is then followed up until only a pillar remains to support the Several shots are then fired, and the block, sometimes upass. Several shots are then fired, and the block, sometimes uparts of 1000 tons, fall in, and in doing so, break up, and after a tile more blasting, is broken into pieces, fitted to be broken into parenient sizes by the hammer. The drilling is done by steel jump fills, about 6 ft. long and 18 in. in diameter, and the hammers heigh on an average about 26 pounds each, and have elastic handles after from the toughest ash. Upwards of 14 tons of powder are set in the quarries of the company. A great deal of the haulage done by fixed machinery and wire ropes. The Hoffman kiln rected by the company five years ago, is probably the largest in the ingdom, and very massively built. In it the lime is burnt more realy than in the other kilns, and without the enormous quantity of refuse which is put out from the other kilns, a superior quality of wal being used, leaving very little ash—what refuse there is being sall pieces of lime with a few clinkers. One drawback in relation to the large kiln is the expense for hacking the limestone, and also le peces of time with a few clinkers. One drawback in relation be large kiln is the expense for hacking the limestone, and also continued repairs to the interior, owing to the expansion and traction by the recurrence of an almost welding heat and its ing. The coal is taken to the top by a windlass worked by steam, although upwards of 1000 tons of stone are taken into the kiln kly, the work is so arranged that all the haulage work is done by redinary horses. The line is wheeled direct from the kiln into sullers tracks a bernel line running up each side of the kiln into remainry norses. The lime is wheeled direct from the kill into alliway trucks, a branch line running up each side of the killn. I limestone is brought from the quarries in tramway wagons, six seen forming a train, drawn by a single horse, in charge of a thin to the rock faces of the rock, where the quarrymen carry on various processes of drilling, breaking up the stone, loading the gons, and removing the soil or clay which intersect each bed of up, the average thickness of 18 in. The rock immediately under e clay shows a water-worn surface, with some fossils projecting the general mass, and these are of such a marked character in apper bed, that the stones are carefully removed and sold r the construction of rockeries. There are extensive workshops the repair of the engines and wagons, as well as for other purses, and the extensive works, the system of working the stone, ting, &c., are well worth visiting.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

an adjourned meeting of members was held on Monday, in the lining Museum, Dudley, Mr. W. J. Hayward, the President, occupied gaussum, Dudley, Mr. W. J. Hayward, the President, occupied air, and there were also present, among others, Mr. Thomas bil (vice-President), Messrs. Johnson, North, Hughes, Fellows, own, Davis, Rogers, Cole, Pastield, Turner, and Tomson.—The lent referred in moving terms to the death of Mr. Thomas an, one of the oldest members of the Institute. It was agreed mossly, without formal resolution, that the secretary (Mr. Alex. b. M.L.C.E.) should forward a letter of condolence to the widow will we fine decoupsed.—The Secretary reported the gift of a stailly of the deceased.—The Secretary reported the gift of a sta-summary of Mr.J. P. Baker's report on the mines and accidents district. The gift was accepted, and a vote of thanks was et to Mr. Baker.—It was unanimously resolved that all the bers of the Institute should be supplied from the funds with a rof the Employers' Liability Bill.—The members next discussed merits of Fox's patent corrugated tubes for boilers, and the clary read a series of Board of Trade tests, showing that with moss pressure the tubes expanded but very slightly.—It was rest that the use of the tubes should be carefully watched, and any all information be forwarded to the Institute.—A vote of thanks passed to Mr. J. Danis for whiting the tubes can be discussed. assed to Mr. J. Davis for exhibiting the tubes and a diagram.— President referred to the recent excursions at Sheffield and ngsham, and said the arrangements made by the Secretary were et. Some twenty-five of the Institute attended the excursion, o some thirty-five of the Manchester Geological Society. A from this body expressed the pleasure they derived from the slope, and paid a high complement to Mr. Alex, Smith for his usion, and paid a high complement to Mr. Alex. Smith for his and attention.—An excursion to Walsall Wood and adjacent feries was determined upon, and the details left with the council Secretary. and Secretary

PREVENTION OF COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—At the recent meeting of the Association of German Mining Engineers, at Cassel, an interesting and exhaustive paper upon this was read by Dr. Adolf Gurlt, M.E., and it has been published in pamphlet form—Die Verhütung von Explosionen schlagender Witter in Steinkohlenbergwerken—by Messa, Max Cohen and Son, of Bonn. An outline sketch of what has been written with regard to firedamp, and its removal from the time of Agricola is given, and there is ample reference to the nature

gether well worth attentive reading.

EXPORTS OF IRON.—An official statement compiled from Customs House sources has been drawn up of the exports of pig, bar, and rail iron exported from England, Scotland, and Wales during the past month. It appears that Middlesborough is at the head of the ports shipping iron abroad, having shipped 39,264 tons last month; Barrow-in-Furness takes the second place with 26,805 tons; and then follows Liverpool, 24,663 tons; Glasgow, 22,797 tons; Newport, 17,223 tons; Cardiff, 12,283 tons; Newcastle, 6766 tons; Whitehaven, 4840 tons; West Hartlepool, 4043 tons; Ardrossan, 2801 tons; Hull, 2207 tons. Grangemouth, 2326 tons; and other ports in much smaller quantities' The large quantity of iron sent from Middlesborough is chiefly piging to both Newport, Monmonth, and Barrow having exceeded that iron; both Newport, Monmonth, and Barrow having exceeded that port in the quantity of rail-iron sent abroad; while Liverpool takes the lead in the shipment of bar-iron to foreign ports.

IRON TRADE IN GERMANY.—During 1879 Germany raised about 5,790,000 tons of iron ore, of which 1,033,000 tons were exported. Its production of piz-iron was about 2,112,000 tons, while it imported 392,318 tons and exported 428,000 tons.

THE EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The prospect of the Emma Mine once more coming into the hands of the English shareholders has naturally caused renewed interest to be felt in the history of the property and its position at the time of the collapse, the general desire being to ascertain the intrinsic value of the arrangement which it has just been made known might probably be entered into with the present American owners, in order to determine whether the shares in the old Emma (1872) Company, which in the course of a few weeks will, no doubt, be exchangeable for those in a new concern, really possessed of a mine, should be bought or sold. The question is not at all complicated, except so far as shareholders make it so, by bringing the nominal capital of the 1872 company into the calculation—an item which has obviously pothing to do with the matter, since that company has for years nothing to do with the matter, since that company has for years past ceased to possess any property whatever, either in the shape of capital or mines. The only statement of account which could affect the shareholders would show a liability of some 40,000%, with nothing o meet it but a virtually unrealisable asset-liable, moreover, to have even its nominal existence extinguished by the House of Lords. But the more reliable basis of calculation is the assumption that the arrangement will be adopted, in which case every shareholder may onsider he has sold one-sixth of his interest for his share of the 25,000% working capital which it is proposed to bring into the concern, and that he holds the remaining five-sixths entirely free of debt or encumbrance of any kind. The intrinsic value of this five sixths interest, of course, depends upon the value of the mine, which must be judged from what it has yielded, and from what it is likely

In 1871 the Emma Mine was celebrated not only in Utah, but throughout the United States, and its fame was so well known in England that funds were readily found to purchase and work it; indeed, it was its very richness which contributed most to the collapse —the yield was so enormous that exploration was almost entirely neglected, the consequence being that when the bonanza then work ing had been exhausted there was no other chamber of ore to fall back upon, so that neither dividends nor workmen's wages were forth ng, and the indebtedness and stoppage of the mine soon fol-t. The management was in the hands of men who were not lowed. The management was in the hands of men who were not mining engineers, and knew very little of mining, and the result was, as Mr. Henry Sewell stated long since, that in 20 months they had only sunk 60 perpendicular feet, whilst the horizontal explorations did not extend over 200 feet. To add to the misfortunes the mine caved in through the manager's want of practical knowledge, and not only was 30,000\(lambda{L}\) worth of ore lost, but enormous expenses were incurred in sinking a new shaft from surface, re-timbering the whole mine, and paying the fixed charges, whilst there was no return of ore. The mine, however, was not rendered less valuable, and Mr. Sewell, after an inspection, declared that but for the accident he believed that dividends at the rate of 180,000\(lambda{L}\) per annum would have been earned. The stoppage of the monthly dividends at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum deprived the mine of its prestige, and it was probably the overstrained efforts of subsequent managers to restore the mine to the dividend-paying condition too quickly that prevented them from attaining their object, and caused them to continue the neglect of exploration. Mr. George Attwood, who was appointed manager in April, 1873, greatly disappointed expectations, and apparently did not fully understand the mine nor the formation in which it occurs—so that he declared the mine completely exhausts of the value although he had taken. and apparently did not fully understand the mine completely exhausted because he had lost the vein, although he had taken nearly 75,000% out of it in 12 months. His statement that "the future depends on a mere geological chance" means nothing, since it applies equally to all mines yet opened; all veins are liable to diminish in thickness in certain portions of their course, sometimes to the width of a knife-edge, and the Emma formed no exception.

That the ore was compressed in the lower part of the engine-shaft was, in Mr. Sewell's opinion, clear from Mr. Attwood's report; but he contended that this was no sound reason, and contrary to all established rules of mining, for Mr. Attwood to stop the work in the main shaft, which was on the line of bedding of the strata, and on the bed vein. Indeed, it appears to have been another instance of the bed vein. Indeed, it appears to have been another instance of the absurdity of sending English managers to manage foreign mines. Mr. Sewell contended that there were splendid indications for a new ore body from the bottom of the main shaft, and 40 feet below Attwood's imaginary slide, and this view has, it said, been borne out by subsequent experience. Attwood, Longmaid, and other Englishmen sent out as superintendents all proved themselves equally imcompetent to work the mine, and it was not until it again went into the hands of Americans that any important promise of a return into the hands of Americans that any important promise of a return to productiveness was obtained, though it has now been for some time past making handsome returns upon the outlay. The mine has now been brought to a position that a speedy return to the dividend-paying condition is confidently anticipated, and there is naturally a desire that all the litigation and ill-feeling which has existed should be put an end to. That Baron Grant has been to some extent compressived by the Emma net turning out according to description can promised by the Emma not turning out according to description can-not be denied, and this sufficiently accounts for his having exerted himself to bring about an arrangement which could not have been hoped for through any other channel. The mine has already yielded disappointment or temporary loss of interest which the shareholders have suffered.

may have suffered.

No mining expert of experience in the district has ever expressed to a sufficient of the control of the co ssesses a true vein, and no one pretends to a doubt that the Emma po say that the property has been explored, although the 800,000*L* worth of mineral has been taken out, so that in finding a purchaser for one-sixth of the mine for 25,000*L*—an amount which it is considered would sharple to restore the mine to the position it occupied in 1872—the sharple to restore the mine to the position it occupied in 1872—the sharple the sharple to have been particularly fortunate. The tedious litigation and disagreeable charges which have been so long the sole topics of conversation whenever the matter was referred to—on more than one occasion meetings of the company of many hours duration have been held without either the mine or the district in which it is situated being once even mentioned—may well be allowed to sink into oblivion, and attention once more turned to the mine, which gives every promise of being permanently productive, and will, therefore, speedily compensate all concerned for the delay. That there should be a certain amount of delicacy on the part of Mr. McDougall, as well as of Messrs. Henry Staples and John Schofield, as to who should call the meeting is only netwern! but in a matter so important it may fairly

would be desirable. The paper also contains notes on the leading explosions, English and German, for some years past, and is alto-shareholders' reach. It has already been stated that to obtain this shareholders' reach. It has already been stated that to obtain this meeting the holders of 10,000 shares must sign the requisition to the directors to convene it, and, as probably 49,000 out of the 50,000 shares

would be used in favour of the settlement, nothing would seem to be required but to enable the shareholders to express their views. It cannot, in conclusion, be too strongly urged that at the meeting all reference to the past should be studiously avoided, and the discussion limited as far as possible to the questions—first, whether the present value of the company's assets is equal to the amount of working capital which the arrangement will yield; and, secondly, as there cannot be a difference of opinion as to the conclusion that will be arrived at upon that point—how the winding-up of the concern, constitution of the new company, and exchange of the shares can be most readily and inexpensively effected.

MINING IN THE LEADVILLE DISTRICT. LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

The Leadville district certainly appears to be none the worse for the serious wages dispute which has occurred there, and the Leadville Herald congratulates the mineowners on the admirable manner in which they have passed through the ordeal. For a month following one of the greatest and most general strikes ever known in a mining camp the bullion product of Leadville for the month of July is surely a satisfactory one. Many of the mines shut down at the time of the strike have yet either not resumed work, or have but partially done so. In consequence of this less furnaces have been running than a satisfactory one usual, and the general impression prevailed that the output would show a much greater falling off than has been the case. Counting in the increased amount of bullion on hand of nearly 500 tons, worth about \$200,000, the production has been about \$1,250,000 for the

It has been very truly remarked that too much capitalisation has been the universal cry against Leadville companies, and such in many cases has been the fact, but there is happily at least one exception, and that is in the La Plata Mining and Smelting Company. Not only is this company possessed of valuable mines, but has one of the largest and most successful smelting establishments in the world. From the first organisation of the company it has been successful, and it has been managed on strict business principles. When the company first commenced operations it was possessed of two furnaces, and since that time its capacity has been more than doubled. There are nist commenced operations it was possessed of two furnaces, and since that time its capacity has been more than doubled. There are now four furnaces in successful operation, the last one completed being of large capacity. New improvements, including additional room for storing ores, enlarged crushing machinery, the finest engine in Leadville, additional office room and buildings for the men, have been added from time to time, till one of the most complete establishments in the world seems about finished. The mine in the meantime has been much explored and developed. The new Rustin shaft has been connected with the workings from the tunnel, and from the Land. been connected with the workings from the tunnel, and from the La Plata Mine now can easily be raised 50 tons of good ore per day, while heretofore the product has been but from 15 tons to 25 tons, and when the company took possession the product was but from 10 tons to 15 tons

these extensive works of improvement have been p forward the company has been a good investment to stockholders in the way of dividends. For 13 months a regular dividend of \$15,000 each month has been divided among the stockholders, and in February last an additional distribution of \$10,000 was made. According to the last official statement of the company, made in July, there was in addition to this over \$49,000 of accumulated cash in the treasury, while there are thousands of dollars worth of supplies on hand. The capital of the company is but \$2,000,000, divided into 200,000 character \$10,000 characters. plies on hand. The capital of the company is but \$2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of \$10 each. These shares are selling at about \$5; therefore, the real capital is but about \$1,000,000. It will thus be seen, while the company has more than doubled its capacity, added largely to its improvements and supplies, kept its original cash working capital of \$100,000 intact, and developed its mine, it has also during all this time been paying interest to its stockholders at the rate of over 18 per cent, per annum. For the future with the work done, and the company's own mine so much more productive, there can be no doubt but that dividends far in excess of the past are assured, and the investment in the stock is one of the best that is offered. The stock, in fact, should sell far above par from its actual present merit and future prospects.

is offered. The stock, in fact, should sell far above par from its actual present merit and future prospects.

During the month of July the La Plata Smelting Company smelted 5,094,000 lbs. of ore. There were shipped 103,280 ozs. of silver, contained in 924,000 lbs. of bullion. On hand on Aug. 1 were 399,000 lbs. of bullion, or 3990 bars, containing 35,500 ozs. of silver. Of the amount shipped the value of the silver was \$118,255-60, and of the lead \$41,289-52, or a total shipment of \$159,545. The bullion on hand amounts to 3990 bars. The amount on hand at the last statement was but 289 bars, thus showing an increase of 3701 bars during the month, the value of which amounts to about \$50,000, thus showing the production of bullion for the month of July to aggregate about the production of bullion for the month of July to aggregate about \$210,000.

VIRNEBERG (Copper).—The 133 tons (21 cwts.) of copper ore sold on the 21st inst. realised 945t. 4s. 6d., at an average price per unit of 11s. 4½d. for 12½ per cent. A parcel of about equal quantity was shipped on the 18th inst.

A MINE OF WEALTH.—An Australian quartz mine at Stowell, the Pleasant Creek Cross Reef Claim, yielded 296,837 ozs. of gold between Jan. 1, 1870, and June 30, 1880. The value of the gold was 1,106,152l. The wages paid amounted to 187,988, and the sum of 725,742l. was paid in dividends to the company of proprietors.

THE TELEPHONE IN MINES.-Last week we referred to the introduction of this instrument as a means of communication with the miners in a Scotch colliery; we now learn that about six weeks ago the ironstone mines at Boosbeck, belonging to Messrs. Stevenson and Co., were placed in telephonic communication with the firm's offices at Middlesborough, and with their smelting furnaces at Ackham, the mines and furnaces being 15 miles apart, so that persons may comnames and furnaces being 15 miles apart, so that persons may communicate verbally at all three places at the same time, and orders be transmitted from the central office at Middlesbrough to both places at once or to each separately, as may be desired. A wire has been carried down into the mine itself, so that it is possible for the people at the furnaces at Ackham, or in the offices of Middlesborough or Boosbeck, to have direct vocal intercommunication with the men in the recesses of the mine. The instrument used is Henning's microtelephone, which appears to be remarkable for clear articulation and power, attributable chiefly to the presence of a very thin layer of granulated coke in immediate contact with the vibrating diaphragm of platinum foil, the coke also by its action over the passing current himself to bring about an arrangement. The mine bas already yielded hoped for through any other channel. The mine bas already yielded about 800,000L worth of silver, and, as Mr. Sewell declared, the Emma Mine also shows the same peculiarities of most of the limestone formations with which he was practically acquainted—that of platinum foil, the coke also by its action over the passing current rendering the use of an induction coil unnecessary. Mr. Harrison, of Darlington, who laid the telephone at Messrs. Stevenson's works, of Darlington, who laid the telephone at Messrs. Stevenson's works, of Darlington, who laid the telephone at Messrs. Stevenson's works, of Darlington, who laid the telephone at Messrs. described the Henning apparatus at a meeting, in the early part of the year, of the Cleveland Institution of Engineers, and explained the action of the loose granulated coke employed in intensifying its action. When the platinum foil is spoken at through the mouthpiece of the instrument, the aerial waves cause more or less of its under-surface to come in contact with the grains of coke, at the same time causing these particles to press more closely upon each other, thus causing these particles to press more closely upon each other, thus decreasing the amount of the resistance they offer to the passage of the voltaic current through them by bringing more points in contact the voltaic current through them by bringing more points in contact with each other; this action taking place in a greater or less degree in accord with the amplitude of the vibrations of the platinum foil acting under the impulse of the waves of sound. The cost of this instrument is very small in comparison with its advantages, and it would soon pay itself; while, as has been already observed, the application of the telephone would add, in many ways, safety to the miner's perilous occupation. In a sermon on Sunday last, on the occasion of a collection in York Minster for the sufferers by the Seaham of Agricola is given, and there is ample reference to the nature grades met with, and the methods which have been proposed leading in the method of the delay. That there should be a certain amount of delicacy on the part of Mr. McDougall, as well as of compensate all concerned for the delay. That there should be a certain amount of delicacy on the part of Mr. McDougall, as well as of selves to elicit, develope, and perfect some further means that meeting is only natural; but in a matter so important it may fairly be assumed that whoever called it there would be a full attendance of shareholders, and that Mr. McDougall would be willing to lend higher mission than to watch over the lives of its subjects.—Iron. explosion, Canon Fleming urged upon men of science to exert them-selves to elicit, develope, and perfect some further means that may be found of greater practical utility in preventing the loss of human life both in our mines and railways, suggesting that the legislature should thereafter make their use compulsory, seeing that it had no

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Mountain Silver

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, and 1877, by which the liability of the Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital £150,000, in 30,000 Shares of £5 each.

Issue of 10,000 Shares, of £5 each. Payable—5s. on application, 15s. on allotment, £1 one month after allotment, and the balance in calls of £1 each, at intervals as required.

IT IS NOT AT PRESENT INTENDED TO CALL UP MORE THAN £2 PER SHARE.

The balance of 20,000 shares, taken by the vendors in full payment of the purchase-money, the dividends thereon being deferred until the shares of the present issue have received a dividend of 10 per cent. in any one year.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. FRANCIS C. LAWLEY, 107, Victoria-street, S.W.
T. EYRE FOAKES, Esq., Chairman of the Frontino and Bolivia South American Gold Mining Company (Limited).
NORMAN TRONSON, Esq., Hope Park, Bromley, Kent.
J. WARREN BROWN, Esq., 62, Broadway, New York.

J. WARREN BROWN, Esq., 62, Broadway, New York.

ADVISING COMMITTEE. NEW YORK

C. E. QUINCEY, Esq., of Messrs. William Heath and Co., Bankers, New York
W. T. HATCH, Esq., of Messrs. W. T. Hatch and Son, Brokers, New York.
H. H. DUNKLEE, 62, Broadway, New York.
J. WARREN BROWN, Esq., 62, Broadway, New York.
BANKERS—THE IMPERIAL BANK, 6, Lothbury, London, E.C.
Messrs. W. T. HATCH AND SON, 34, Wall-street, New York
SOLICITORS—Messrs. NEWMAN, STRETTON, AND HILLIARD, 75, Cornbill, London, E.C.
SECRETARY—E. F. TREMAYNE, Esq.

OFFICES—31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. GEORGETOWN, COLORADO.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and work the valuable mining claim adjacent to the City of Georgetown, Colorado, United States of America, the property of the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company.

The property consists of twelve "discovery claims" of from 600 to 1500 feet each, as fully described in the appendix thereto, forming a complete chain of mines three-quarters of a mile in length, and believed to be unequalled in extent and value by any group of veins in the rich mining State of Colorado.

United States Government patents have been received for four of the princical claims, as well as for a valuable mill site and water-power, and the patents for the remainder can be obtained at pleasure, the vendors having an unquestionable title, in accordance with the mining laws of the United States and of the State of Colorado.

Attention is particularly drawn to the appendix hereto, which furnishes detailed information and data relative to the mines, and comprises a "certificate" signed by

Messrs. L. F. OLMSTED, of Messrs. Olmsted & Ballou; G. M. Henty, F.G.S., M.E.; and F. B. STECH,

Vouching for the correctness of the particulars contained in the statement concerning the property. The appendix also contains:—

"The South Merica"—One shaft was sunk 65 ft. by the original owners. After-workings for the purpose of ventilation. But little ore was taken out; that one was taken out; as this work was outside the lode.

"The Entitle The Discovery shaft was sunk 65 ft. by the original owners. After-workings for the purpose of ventilation. But little ore was taken out; as this work was sunk 28 ft. on the vein, showing a small store is was unk 28 ft. on the vein, showing a small store is was unk 35 ft., and at a depth of 20 ft. a drift was run 150 ft. in length to the west, and a large body of ore by any discovery shaft was sunk 28 ft. on the vein, showing a manufactor or, which proved to be a north spur of the "Edward Everett" lode.

"The Sun done of the "Edward Everett" lode."

"The Wint General Wash

nishes detailed information and data relative to the mines, and comprises a "certificate" signed by

Messrs. L. F. Olmsted, of Messrs. Olmsted & Ballou;
G. M. Henty, F.G.S., M.E.;
and F. B. Stech,
vouching for the correctness of the particulars contained in the statement concerning the property. The appendix also contains:—

Certified extract from the records of the County Register Office, specifying the mining claims vested in the vendors, and now transferred to this Company.

A copy of the State Surveyor General's plan of the property drawn to scale.

A copy of the State Surveyor General's plan of the property drawn to scale.

A view of the Republican Mountain, where the mines are situated, taken from a large photograph; and
A copy of a letter from C. E. Quincey, Esq., to F. B. Stech, with attached working tests and assays of the ore.

It is intended to make a general development of the whole property, as by carrying on operations in an extensive manner this can be effected at greatly reduced cost, thereby ensuring speedier returns and largely enhanced profits; and it is estimated that the capital required (£2 per share upon 10,000 shares) will be amply sufficient for the purpose, and that the mines will commence to yield satisfactory returns within a period of six months from the commencement of these operations.

tory returns within a period of six months from the commencement of these operations.

This valuable property has been acquired for the sum of £100,000, payable on the legal transfer to this Company, which amount the vendors—thus showing their confidence in its future importance—agree to receive entirely in 20,000 shares, issued as fully paid up, and upon which no dividend will accrue until the remaining shares of the Company have received dividends of 10 per cent. in each year. The expenses of the formation of the Company, up to the allotment of shares, are limited to the actual payments out of pocket, which are not to exceed 1 per cent. upon the capital.

The following contracts have been cutered into, viz.:—

(a) Between the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company and E. F. Tremayne, as Trustee for the Company, dated 1st July, 1880.

dated 1st July, 1880.

Between the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company and E. C. Maddison, dated 3rd July, 1880.

Prospectuses with Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company, where also the above Agreements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the original reports and assays referred to in the appendix, may be seen.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Mesars. L. F. Olmsted (of Mesars. Olmsted and Ballou),
G. M. Henty, F.G.S., Mining Engineer, and F. B. Stech.
The property of the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company (the vendors to the present company), situated near Georgetown, Colorado, comprises twelve claims, of which four claims are now patented, and the remaining eight are ready to be patented, and will be completed when their boundary lines have been fixed according to the run of the ledges, as explained further on.
Of the twelve claims belonging to the Consolidated Republican Mountain Mining Company—
1.—"The Edward Everett" lode, and
2.—"The South American" lode are considered the main lodes, and these are, as far as worked, two distinct and separate veins, each containing from 30 to 50 per cent. of galena, 3 to 4 per cent. of grey copper, and some zinc.
The first class of ore pays from 400 to 600 ozs. of silver per ton, and the second class pays from 150 to 200 ozs. of silver per ton. From the "Edward Everett" were extracted, by previous owners, between £5000 (\$25,000) and £5000 (\$30,000); and from the "South American" £1000 (\$5000) to £1200 (\$6000)—altogether
The nature of all the ore found in the claims, as well as in all the other, are.

The nature of all the ore found in the claims, as well as in all the other survounding claims belonging to the company, is so much alike that any one seeing this ore would at once declare that the same came from some of the Republican Mountain Claims.

3.—"The Edinboro" lode forms a junction with the "Edward Everett," west of the discovery shafts on both lodes, and the two form an immensely strong lode from 70 to 100 ft. wide (as has been proved by cross-cuts) at their junction.

4.—"The Par" lode was located for the purpose of covering the ground between the "Edward Everett" lodes, and afterwards bought by the company to have the benefit of perfecting the title. In fact, the "Par" lode is the "Edward Everett"

5.—"The Fenian" lode is, to all appearances, the continuation of the "Edward Severett" lode.

5.—"The Fenian" lode is, to all appearances, the continuation of the "Edward Everett" lode.
6.—"The Grenada" lode was located for the purposes of claiming the ground between the "Edward Everett" and the "Booky Mountain" lode.
7.—"The Rocky Mountain" lode was an old discovery which would have interfered with the western end of the "Morning Star" lode, and was consequently bought by the vendors in order to perfect the title of the "Morning Star."
8.—"The Morning Star" lode is a lode parallel with the "Edward Everett" lode, but is evidently a different vein, as the two lodes show, each, north and south walls of grantife rock.

lode, but is evidently a different vers, as south walls of granife rock.

9.—"The Peru" lode is the same vein as the "Morning Star" lode.

10.—"The Dryden or Diadem" lode is considered a part of the "Edward Everett" lode, and was located for the purpose of securing the ground.

11.—"The Barbara Allen" lode is the extension of the "Dryden or Diadem" lode, and is considered a parallel vein with the "South American" lode, and was located and afterwards purchased by the vendors in order to cover the wind.

ground.

12.—"The Kit Carson" lode is a part of the "Edinboro" lode, and was bought to secure the Edinboro' ground.

The above explanations describe the surface ground of the twelve lodes. On all these lodes formerly, and before the vendors bought the same, the following amount of work was done—viz.:

"The Barbara Allen": One shaft was sunk 35 ft. on the vein merely as a prospecting shaft.

specting shaft.

"The Edward Everett":—One shaft was sunk 150 ft. on the veins, and drifts were run from this shaft, at the depth of 50 ft., east and west, 30 ft. to the east, and 100 ft. to the west, and stoped above these drifts and below the levels by sinking an incline. From these workings ore was taken that yielded £\$000

"The Rocky Mountain":

"The Ricky Mountain":

"The Ricky Mountain":

"The Ricky Mountain":

"The Fire "I are a started and afterwards bought for the purpose of perfecting the titles of the "Edward Everett" and the "Morning Star." Prospecting work only was done on them.

"The Pern":—Two discovery shalts were sunk 12 ft. and 15 ft., and a tunnel staken from these works.

Altogether IT shafts and four tunnels and drifts, which complete the surface work.

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Altogether IT shafts and four tunnels and drifts, which complete the surface work.

Altogether IT shafts and four tunnels and drifts, which own present of the surface o taken from these works.

Altogether 17 shafts and four tunnels and drifts, which complete the surface work.

From these 12 lodes, now belonging to the vendors, and from the surrounding veins on Republican Mountain, on the side of this hill, a total of £160,000 (8300,000) was taken out.

Below these 12 lodes, now in undisputed possession of the vendors, is a most valuable mill site and water-power, both patented, and also belonging to the vendors; and from about the middle of this mill site, and 25 ft. above the creek, a working tunnel has been started, called the "Everett Tunnel," which will finally, cuth others, at a total length of 2000 or 2500 ft., cut all the lodes above mentioned. This tunnel, 7ft. high by 7ft. wide, is now nearly 500 ft. In length, with a fall of 1 in. in 12 ft., and is timbered where necessary with square timbers 10 and 12 ln., the remainder of the tunnel being in solid rock, requiring no timbering. Planks and sills are put in for a distance of 78 ft. A good rail track is laid the entire length of the tunnel. At a distance of 455 ft. in this tunnel the Morning Star lode was struck, and 6 in. of quartz iound, containing mineral assaying 500 czs. In silver per ton. The tunnel strikes the footwall of this Morning Star lode was struck, and 6 in. of quartz iound, containing mineral assaying 600 czs. In silver per ton. The tunnel strikes the footwall of this Morning Star lode was struck, and 6 in. of quartz iound, containing mineral assaying 600 czs. In silver per ton. The tunnel strikes the footwall of this Morning Star lode, and shows a wall of clay, proving the nature of the fissure vein. The tunnel has not reached the morth or hanging-wall. The tunnelling expenses per foot averaged under £4 (819), inclusive of timber and the timbering of the above mentioned 75 ft. The further work of running this tunnel, inclusive of timbering, laying the track, connecting air-shafts, and every possible expense, will be done at an average cost of £7 (835) per foot to the end of the tunnel (five projected),

Guited States' Government patents have been received for four of the lodes, to wit:—

The "South American" 1500 feet

The "South American" 1500 feet

The "Edward Everett" 1400 ,,

And also for a valuable mill site and water-power, sifuated on Clear Creek directly below the mines.

Some of the remaining discoveries are distinct and parallel veins or lodes, for which patents may at any time be obtained; others are included within the surface limits of those already patented, and, being the earlier dispoveries would give title to such part of the veins as might extend beyond the patented lines. The acquisition of this property, which has but recently been completed, has been pursued steadily for five years, as it was determined by the vendor company to have an unquestionable title to the entire belt of lodes before beginning extensive operations. Until all required purchases had been made it was deemed desirable to demonstrate the value of the property beyond the point necessary to determine the true course of the veins, nor to expend more than the amount required to admit of the Government patents being granted, and to continue good the titles to those lodes unpatented. In doing this work upon the mines large quanties of valuable ore have been taken out, the first-class ore milling from 800 uto 550 ozs. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs., and the mines have been proved beyond all question to be true fissure veins.

During an examination of these mines, made in June, 1978, on behalf of parties who proposed purchasing the property and forming the Consolidated Republican Company, by engineers under the personal supervision of Mr. Edward E.

The assay certificates, from which the above particulars are taken, can be seen at the office of the company, and copies are annexed hereto.

The location of these mines, situated upon the side of the mountain, high above the valley, affording rare opportunities for tunnelling, could not be surpassed for convenient and conomical working. The nearest mines are situated within 3/mile of the mines, and it is less than 1 mile to the railway station. In the valley, directly opposite the centre of the belt of mines, is the water-power upon the creek, which it is proposed to use—as soon machinery can be put in place—in working the mines, and which affords ample power for all mills necessary, should the company decide to work their own ore.

In order to encourage the development of mining property the State of Colorado has, for the period of ten years, exempted it from all taxation. If the other tunnels, and running the proposed drifts on the veins, it can be completed in from 18 to 20 months.

More particulars are given further on regarding the working of the mines, the expenses, and when dividends may be first expected.

The former owner of this property did but little work upon it, for the following reasons, viz.:—

Having decided to buy all the twelve lodes, and to finally consolidate them.

ns, viz.:—
[aving decided to buy all the twelve lodes, and to finally consolidate them
into one property, had he done work as prosecuted by the previous various
owners he would, in the event of discovering rich ore bodies, have enhanced
the value of surrounding claims which he intended to purchase. Five
years were spent in obtaining possession of the twelve lodes; but enough
work, however, has been done to fully demonstrate the great value of the

work, however, has been done to fully demonstrate the great value of the property.

A good wagon road from Georgetown passes the mill site in close proximity to the mouth of the "Everett" Tunnel. From this tunnel ore freights to Georgetown would not exceed 4s. (81) per ton.

Unusual advantages are afforded for the sale of ores, either in the open market or by special contract, there being a brisk competition between the buyers for mills situated at Georgetown, and the agents of the smelting and reduction works of other parts of the country and of Europe.

At Georgetown there is much competition among the seven different smelting works in the purchase of ors. Ore could not be sold there for each, at its assay value less 10 per cent. and £5 12s. (\$25) per ton for working expenses.

There are great facilities also for sending the ore by railroad from Geogetown to Denver and Golden City, the site of various large works, such at the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works.

As soon as the tunnels shall have been run to the length of 500 ft, each, and the various dritts of 200 ft, each shall have been made on the veins, a body or will then have been opened upand made ready for stoping that warrantite estimate being made of an extraction of 300 tons of pay ore per month, being the vield of 3000 tons of rock, with an average value of £60 (\$300) per for fire all classes). The monthly yield would be £15,000 (\$90,000), from which should be deducted the average cost of £12s. (\$81) per ten for mining, as follows:

		120. (60)	per	ton	for	mining, a	as follows:
Stoping and timbering				£1	0s.	(85000)	per ton
Sacking and sorting					8s.	(\$2000)	**
Transporting the ore-hou	196					(800.50)	22
As a margin		0.9.0	* * *		28.	(\$00.20)	81

L1 12s. (\$300) per ton.

It is safe to state that at least 10 per cent. of the rock extracted from the stop and drifts will pay ore—i.e., I ton in 10. Consequently the (actual) average as of extracting I ton of pay ore would be £16 (\$80).

In reference to the further working of the mine a knowledge is furnished the following calculations and explanations:—

Prolonging the Everett and other tunnes! 2000 ft.

at £7 (\$85) per foot ... £14,000 (\$70,000)

Driving drifts 200 ft. each on the six veins cut by the tune!, 1200 at £4 (\$22) per foot... ... 4,800 (\$24,000)

prices given below, viz.:— One foot in diameter, 16 to 18 feet long, delivered at the

mine
Lagging poles, 4 to 5 inches at the large end, 15 feet long,
delivered at mine, each
Firewood, delivered at mine, per cord
Charcoal, delivered, per bushel.
Best stone coal, delivered, per ton
There can be no scarcity of lumber and timber for a green

ome.

The survey for the extension of the Colorado Central Railroad runs the Rosed line very near the mouth of the "Everett" Tunnel.

Directly opposite the tunnel entrance stands a comfortable lodging-loss for employees at the mine. A new stable for accommodating four horse he employees at the mine. A new stable for accommodating four horse he en built, also a complete blacksmith's shop and a tool-room.

Georgetown. Colorado, June 28th, 1574.

J. Warren Brown, Prest. Rep. Mt. Col. Mg. C. Dear Sir, —The lots of ore from the Edward Everett Minave been crushed, sampled, and assayed, with the follow No. J. 910 cost, per ton; value oz., \$1046 50. Sack No. 2, \$25 cos., \$604 90. Sack No. 3, 302 ozs. per ton; value oz., \$347 yours, OLMSTEAD and BALLOU.

Washington Crushing and San Georgetown, Col OLMSTEAD and BALLOU.

Bought of G. M. Henty, Superintendent
G. E. Quincey.

 F. E. Quincey.
 Assay per ton. Price per ox.
 Price per ton.
 Amount.

 Weight.
 Dols.
 Dols.
 Dols.
 Dols.

 10
 Everett Specs.
 910
 94
 855-40
 471

 50
 526
 88
 462-88
 1151

 60
 302
 84
 253-68
 761
 23-45 Mill Charges .. 21.45

No. 19,604.

THE MINERS' ASSAY OFFICE.
GEORGETOWN, COL., June 25,12%
I hereby certify that the sample of ore said to have been taken from the fewer devereth lode, Georgetown District, assayed for Mr. Quincey (Viceful Cons. Repub. Mt. Mg. Co.), gave the following results:—
Silver per ton ore, 2000 lbs. 348 dozs. Coin val., \$400-20.
Remarks:—Control No. 2.

JAMES R. MORRIS, Assays

THE MINERS' ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 19,603. GEORGETOWN, COL., June 20, 18th Levely certify that the sample of ore said to have been taken from 1 I hereby certify that the sample of ore said to have been taken from 1 I dward Everett lode, Georgetown District, assayed for Mr. Quincey (Vice-Per Cons. Repub. Mr. Mg. Co.), gave the following results:—Sliver, per ton ore, 2000 lbs. 919 ozs. Coin val., \$1052-85.

Quotations:

JAMES R. MORRIS, Amyer.

ditto..... endal Ore, ditto

Betts Cove O Irendal Ore... Irneberg Or Berehaven O COM

Whole sa

EAST LOTHIAN EAST LOTHIAN.

FRESTONGRANGE COAL, FIRE-CLAY, AND BRICK-WORKS FOR SALE.

OBE EXPOSED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within Dowell's Rooms, No. 18, George-street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the shay of October, 1880, at Two o'clock afternoon, unless previously disposed of shay of October, 1880, at Two o'clock afternoon, unless previously disposed of

go (cotober, 1880, at Two o clock atternoon, linies previously disposed of gie bargain, gie bargain, gie bargain, ETENSIVE and WELL-KNOWN COLLIERY of PRESTONGRANGE, ETENSIVE and COMMON BRICK-WORK attached, situated partly in the RE-CLAY and COMMON BRICK-WORK attached, situated partly in the RE-CLAY and COMMON BRICK-WORK attached, situated partly in the soft with the soft with soft with soft with soft with soft with soft with the North Railway System, and with the company's private harbour at Morrison's Railway System, and with the company's private harbour at Morrison's

cel. to harbour adjoins the principal pit, and enables the company to ship coals, ac, speedily and free of carriage and harbour dues, thereby effecting a

aving. fire-brick work is capable of manufacturing 40 tons of pipes and 40 tons of air, and red bricks of excellent quality are also manufactured at the

graduate work.

mon brickwork.

Mr. Frederick W. Carter, C.A., the Liquidator, Carter, C.A., the Liquidator, Carter, C. B. Luke, the General Manager, at rights Haven by Prestonpans.

Manager, at rights Haven by Prestonpans.

Manager, at Manager,

LUCCOMBE IRON MINE.

THE PROPRIETORS are desirous of DISPOSING OF THE ABOVE PRODUCTIVE MINE for the residue of the term therein, sight will expire on the 29th September, 1886.
It is situate about four miles from the PORT OF MINEHEAD, and two from MINEHEAD, and two from MINEHEAD, and two from MINEHEAD, and two from the MINEHEAD, and two from MINEHEAD, and two from

company are prepared to allow the mine to be worked consistent with risions of the lease, at a royalty of 3s. 6d, per ton. recan be carted to ports free of turnpike tolls, and any number of carts gird in the immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. THOS. CLARKE, The Lodge, Tiverton, Devon.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an EXTENSIVE IRON ORE PROPERTY in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. It has been proved along a considerable length of outcrop: is in great part drained by led, and consists practically of maiden ground. The ore is calcareous; free from plosphorus; and contains from 30 to 49 per cent. metallic iron. Near two missy. Yery small working capital necessary.

Address, WM. TALBOT, RSq., Solicitor, Kidderminster.

Al R. COMPRESSOR FOR SALE.— A Vertical Direct-Acting, combined with Steam Engine. Jack-etted Air Cylinder, 104 in. diameter: steam cylinder, 11 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke. Other sizes in progress.

ALEX. WILSON AND CO,. ENGINEERS,

VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, WANDSWORTH ROAD

BURLEIGH ROCK-DRILLING MACHINERY
FOR SALE.

THREE A size ROCK-DRILLING MACHINES. Will drill in lard rock up to 1½ in. diameter.

ONE B size. Will drill up to 2 in. diameter in hard rock.

TWO C size. Will drill up to 3 in. diameter in hard rock.

ONE D size. Will drill up to 4 in. diameter in hard rock

ONE A size PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSOR. Will drive two bits ROCK DRILLING MACHINES,—driven by a pulley or gearing.

The above are all new and offered at maker's prices.

CRAVEN BROTHERS, OSBORNE STREET, MANCHESTER

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

POYAL ROUTE VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS by Royal Mail Steamer, COLUMBA or IONA, from Bridge Wharf daily, assen a.M., and from Greeneck at Nine A.M., conveying PASSENGERS for OMA, NORTH and WEST HIGHLANDS.
Official Guide Book, 2d.; illustrated copy, 6d.—see bill, with Map and Tourist way, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London; by post from the Owner, DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

HENRY NUTT AND CO.,

57, BRISTOL ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, PURCHASERS OF

LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-TAINING TIN AND LEAD.

HENRY WIGGIN AND CO.

(LATE EVANS AND ASKIN), NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS, BIRMINGHAM.

JACKSON AND BUTTERFIELD,

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS, Assays or Complete Analyses made of Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Tin, an ther Ores.

106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

C. H. WALKER AND CO.,

MINING AGENTS AND ENGINEER, VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO, CHILE.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, M., E.,
CWMPRYF: This is the great prize in silver lead mining for 1880. If the
\$500 shares are issued and the properties offered are added and developed, which
abe accomplished in 12 months, shares will be worth and will go to £10. See
\$100 per weekly in Mining Journal,—June 17, 1880. ABSALOM FRANCIS.

COPPER ORES. Sampled Sept. 8, and sold at Swansea, Sept. 21.

Mines. Tons. Produce. Price. Mines. Tons. Produce Price.

Betts Cove...123 64..... £3 17 6 A rendal Ore. 21 4%..... £1 18

ditta	074 323	17	b	Arendal Ore, 21		9.56	JUL.	19	U
ditto122	634 3	17	6	ditto 17		1134	6	8	6
		17	6	Virneberg 6		2134	12	15	6
		17	6	ditto 47		141/2	8	4	6
ditto112	756 4	4	6	ditto 60		111/2	6	13	6
ditto112	7% 4	4	6	ditto 20				1	6
		4	6	Berehaven118		75/8	4	5	6
ditto 88	736 4	1	0	Cambrian 26		1234	7	5	0
Arendal Ores	736 4	1	0	ditto 12		1214	6	13	6
		17	6	ditto 12		654	3	8	6
ditto 50	734 3	17	6	Negrillo Ore. 28	*****	47/2	2	8	6
ditto 50	714 3	17	6	Australian 7		16%		6	6
30	71/6 3	18	6						
Detta Con- o	TOT	LAT	P	RODUCE.					
Arendal Ore 999	£4019	0	0	Cambrian Ore	50	£	309	14	0
Arendal Ore 216	848	2	6	Negrillo Ore	28		58	2	0
Virneberg Ore 133 Berehaven Ore 119	945	4	6	Negrillo Ore Australian Ore .	7		65	5	0

21.45

 COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

 Names.
 Amount.

 Copper Minery Company.
 1761/2
 2, 1022 14 9

 Williams, Fowler, and Co.
 250
 1, 165 15 0

 Mason and Elkington
 201
 738 18 0

 Charles Lambert and Co.
 763½
 3,075 15 3

 Landore Copper Company
 157
 766 14 6

| TOTALS AND AVERAGES. | Whole sale | ... | 1553 | | 7½ ... | £4 7 0 | | 11s. | 1d. | | £82 3 0

The Copper Ores for sale on Oct. 5 will include Betts Cove, Caveira, Burnt Ore, bwich, Sobral, Copper Ore, and Bampfylde.

STOBCROSS DOCKS CONTRACT, GLASGOW.

M. R. ARTHUR TREVOR CROW (Contractors' Auctioneer) has been honoured with instructions from John Jackson, Esq., owing to the completion of the contract, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Jentractors' Yard, Stobeross Dock, Glasgow, on Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th September, 1880, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE CONTRACTORS' PLANT,

VALUABLE CONTRACTORS' PLANT,

Which was bought new for this contract, and a large portion of which has been in use for a few months only, consisting of ONE four-wheel coupled 10½ in. cylinder LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE;

ONE HUNDRED four yard END AND SIDE TIP WAGONS;
Ballast trucks to permanent gauge; 24 powerful stone bogies; a quantity of 41 b. temporary steel ralls; also 25 bi iron ralls; cylinder sinking machinery, with three 10 tons double cylinder steam winches and boiler; Lincoln-made portable engines, 6 and 8-horse power; about 900 tons cast-iron cylinder sinking weights; eleven 2 to 10 tons powerful steam derrick cranes, travelling on bogies, and with 60 ft. to 72 ft., jibs, by D. Cameron and Co., Glasgow; G. Russell and Co., Motherwell; and Morgan and Co., Kilwinning.

Powerful overhead steam traveller; several powerful centrifugal and pulsometer pumps; several thousand feet of red wood, white wood, and pitch pine balk timber, deals, and battens; steam pile driver; 200 tons scrap iron and metal; 5000 sleepers; a number of navvy barrows; and a very large quantity of contractors' general plant and materials.

Sale to commence each day at Ten for Eleven o'clock to a minute.

Nearly the whole of the engines can be seen under steam on day of sale.

Descriptive catalogues may be obtained at Mr. Jackson s offices, at Stobcross

Descriptive catalogues may be obtained at Mr. Jackson s offices, at Stoberos ooks, Glasgow; and 4, Victoria-street, Westminster; and also from the Auconeer's Office, Manor House, Sunderland.

LANIVET, CORNWALL.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, CONSISTING OF MILLS, MEADOWS, DWELLING HOUSES, COMMONS, MANORIAL AND MINERAL RIGHTS on LAMORRICK AND CHURCHTOWN COMMONS and CLAN ESTATE, comprising upwards of 244 Acres

MESSRS. PHILP AND CO. are instructed by the Agra Bank (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Lanivet Inn, Lanivet, on Tuesday, 19th October, 1880, at Three P.M., the above VALU-ABLE PROPERTIES, which are situate in the parish of Lanivet, within the Parliamentary Borough of Bodmin, and three miles of the town.

Plans, conditions, and particulars of the Auctioneers, at Bodmin and St. Austell; or of Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and Co., 6, Old Jewry,

NEWENT COLLIERY COMPANY, OXENHALL,

Within one nd a-half of the Town of New City and Port of Gloucester

MESSRS. BRUTON, KNOWLES, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION (under a Distress for Rent), at the Works, on Thursday, the
7th October, 1880, at Twelve o'clock punctually, the VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, TOOLS, &c.

VALUABLE MACHINERY, PIANT, TOOLS, &c., Including a pair of high-pressure horizontal expansive PUMPING ENGINES, cylinders 20 in. diameter, 5 ft. stroke, by B. Barker and Co.; pair of Tangye's patent WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 10 in. diameter, 20 in. stroke; horizontal ENGINE for working pump, with plumber blocks, &c.; Savory's improved TRACFION and WINDING ENGINE; Cornish BOILER, 7 ft. diameter, 30 ft. 5 in. long, with two flues 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, fitted with Galloway's patent tubes; three hemisperical BOILERS, respectively 26 ft., 27 ft., and 35 ft. in length, and 5 ft. diameter, bollers fittings complete; Cameron's patent pump; Giffard's patent injector; massive cast-iron bell-cranks; pumping spears; Shilton's weighing machine; plumber blocks; new steel wire-ropes; pit gins, by Bryan and Johnson; large quantity flange rails and piping; wrought and cast iron plates; iron buckets; pitch pine timber, &c.

The engines and machinery are in first-class working order.

Catalogues may be had a week prior to the sale of the Auctioneers, Gloucester.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, as a going concern, pursuant to an Order of the H' 'h Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an action Hayes c. Booth, 13 I, H. No. 30, with the approbation of the Honourable Mr. Baron Pollock (for the Master of the Rolls), by Mr. SAMUEL EDWARDS, the person appointed by the Judge, at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1830, at Four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in One Lot, the LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, MINES, and MINERALS of the

AUDLEY COAL AND IRON COMPANY,

AUDLEY COAL AND IRON COMPANY, in the County of STAFFORD; together with the ENGINES, MACHINERY, WAGONS, PLANT, FIXTURES, and other conveniences for carrying on business. And also the FREEHOLD LAND and PREMISES of the said company, situate in the parish of Audley aforesaid and at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the said county, and the cottages erected by the company on lands adjoining the said collieries.

ollieries.
The leasehold lands cover an area of about 900 acres, and are held under a lease if which about 12% years are unexpired.
The freehold land at Hayes Wood contains about 2800 square yards.
The freehold land at Kewcastle-under-Lyme contains about 5355 square yards.
Both collieries are on the Audley Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway.
The plant and machinery comprise smelting furnace, blowing engine, with ertical cylinder boilers, and about 200 wagons.

Painted availables.

vertical cylinder boilers, and about 200 wagons.

Printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained gratis in the country from Mr. W, H. DUTTON, Solicitor, Newcastle-under-Lyme; Messrs. Cooper, Solicitors, of the same place; Mr. W. K. Moston, of 24, Cheapside, Hanley; Mr Thomas SHERRAT, Solicitor, Kidagrove, and from the Auctioneer, Newcastle-under-Lyme; and in London from Messrs. Cooper, 42, Bedford-row: Messrs. PEACOCK and GODDARD, 3, South-square, Grays' Inn; and Messrs. Lewis and Sons, 7, Wilmington-square, W.C.

ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.

IN LIQUIDATION IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1967;

MELYNDWR LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

THE PLANT, MACHINERY, AND EFFECTS now upon the ABOVE-NAMED MINE, situate near Goginan, in the county of Cardigan, are FOR SALE, together or separately, viz.

1 30 feet diameter WATER WHEEL, 4 feet breast.

1 VERTICAL DRAWING MACHINE, complete.

1 SHAFT BOB.

60 fathoms 2 inch ROUND IRON RODS.

200 , TRAM RAILS; 2 TRAM WAGONS.

25 , 6 inch PUMPS.

12 , 8 inch PUMPS.

12 , 8 inch PUMPS.

13 small PULLEYS; 1 large PULLEY.

25 fathoms 1½ inch IRON BUCKET RODS.

36 , LADDERS.

2 HAND JIGGERS; 1 ROUND BUDDLE.

1 small WATER WHEEL; 1 IATR BUDDLE.

1 small WATER WHEEL; 1 IATR BUDDLE.

1 SMITH'S BELLOWS, 1 ANVIL, 1 VICE.

SUNDRY LOTS OF OLD TIMBER.

May be viewed at any time by application to the man in possession; and further particulars obtained of Messay. KITTO and SON. Mining Engineers, Llanid-

May be viewed at any time by application to the man in possession; and fur ther particulars obtained of Messrs. KITTO and Son, Mining Engineers, Llanid

loes.
Tenders must be sent in on or before the 30th day of September instant, addressed to the Liquidator, and sent under cover to—
ALEXANDER KERLY,
14, Great Winchester-street, London,
Solicitor to the Liquidator.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT. THE WEST DOROTHEA SLATE COMPANY

THE WEST DOROTHEA SLATE COMPANY
(LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, the TYN-Y-WERGLODD SLATE QUARRIES, situate in NANTLLE VALE, near CARNARVON, and being part of the same vein as the celebrated Penrhyn and Velinhel Slates.

The Quarries have been opened to a considerable extent, and before they were closed, in consequence of the late depression in the slate trade, they were turning out sufficient slates to pay a very handsome percentage on the paid-up capital of the company.

Upwards of £25,000 has been spent in developing this property, and it is well

STENCIL PLATES.

STENCIL PLATES.

TO ENGINEERS, AND ALL WHO DRAW PLANS.

TO BE SOLD, a MAGNIFICENTLY EXECUTED SET for LETTERING PLANS, &c. The SET consists of TEN COMPLETE SETS of ALPHABETS, plain, shaded, and ornamental; FOUR SETS of FIGURES in various styles; and FIFTY PLATES of all the principal words used upon Engineering Drawings, including Scales, Points, Corners, &c., in a mahogany case, with Brushes. Price for the whole, 39s.

Apply to Mr. G. BAKER, 22, Orpingley-road, Hornsey-road, London, N.

PATENT TRUCK WINCHES, HAULING ENGINES, &c., for ever and underground purposes. Worked with air or steam Strong, simple, and effective.

A. HIGGINSON AND CO., 56, TOWER BUILDINGS, E., LIVERPOOL, W.

CWM PRYF MINES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, and 1877, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

DIRECTORS.

COLIN KENNEDY, Esq., Fort William, N.B. GRIFFITH HUMPHREY JONES, Esq., Merchant, Goginan, Aberystwith.
Capt. A. FRANCIS, M.E., Goginan, Aberystwith.

And after the issue of 2500 shares,

Admiral THOMAS OGLE, Beaumaris, and another Gentleman will join the board.

CAPITAL £25,000, in 25,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Of which 20,000 shares have been issued, and it is now determined to offer 2500 of the remaining 5000 shares at par, or £1 per share, payment in full on allotment, for the purpose of draining and opening the noine at the 20 and 30 fm. levels. To the latter depth the engine-shaft has been sunk. BANKERS.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, Aberystwith, and Branches.

SECRETARY.
Mr. HENRY FRANCIS, Cwm Pryf, Goginan, Aberystwith

Applications for shares, prospectuses, and reports may be made to the Directors, to the Bankers, or the Secretary of the Company, and to the latter for an order to inspect the mine, which is earnestly solicited.

An early application is also solicited, as it is expected the LIST WILL NOT LONG REMAIN OPEN, as the mine may be looked upon as one certain to pay a very high percentage on capital

PIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c.

DORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, with two 134-inch cylinders, fitted with link-motion reversing gear, large boiler, with or without road travelling wheels, and winding and pumping gear.

Also a double 9'4-in. cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.

A 9'4-in. cylinder VERTICAL ENGINE, with winding drum, complete.

An 8-in. cylinder VERTICAL HOISTING ENGINE, with winding drum complete. To be seen at—

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BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS, ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING PURPOSES

Suitable for Wet or Dry Ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

W. BENNETTS, having had many years' experience as Chief Engineer with lessrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety this own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices. Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address.

LONDON OFFICE-H. HUGHES, Esq., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET. PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES ON MINERALOGY

applied to GEOLOGY and the ARTS, at King's College. TWO COURSES are given—one on Saturday mornings from 10:20 to 11:20, and the other on Thursday evenings from 8 to 9. The public are admitted on paying College fees. The Lectures begin on Saturday, 9th October, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend Public Lectures can have Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology of Prof. TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C. Terms, 7s. for lesson of one hour.

R. WILLIAM BREDEMEYER, MINING, CONSULTING and CIVIL ENGINEER, U.S. MINERAL SURVEYOR for UTAH agd IDAHO. NOTARY PUBLIC.

Geological examinations; reports on mining properties; surveys mines, railroads, and canals, and superintends the workings of the same; prepares estimates and plans for opening and working mines. Expect on mining questions before the Courts. Address, P.O. Box 1157," Salt Lake City, Utah.

"THE MINING ENGINEER," a guide to investors, exhibiting an

and Sixpence per annum, single copies 2½d., post free. Published monthly Messrs. JAMES and Co., Western Mining Offices, Grampound-road, Corn vali.

MAPS OF THE MINES, AND OF UTAH TERRITORY.

ROISETH'S NEW AND REVISED MAP FOR 1875,—
Size 40 by 55 inches, scale 3 miles to the inch. Handsomely engraved, cooured in counties, showing the Towns, Settlements, Rivers, Lakes, Railroads,
Maning Districts, &c., throughout the Territory, and all the Government Surveys
to date. Mounted on cloth, £2; half-mounted, £1 12s.; pocket form, £1.

Also, GENERAL MINING MAP OF UTAH, showing twenty-eight of the
principal Mining Districts adjacent to Salt Lake City, and location of the most
prominent mines. Price, pocket form, 6s.

Also, NEW MAP OF LITTLE AND BIG COTTONWOOD MINING DISTRICTS showing the location of over Four Hundred Mines and Tunnel Sites, together with the Mines Surveyed for United States Patent. Price, sheets, 6s.; pocket

TRUESER and Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, London.
B. A. M. FROISETH, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S..

SecondEdition. Just Published, price \$s. 6d. Second Edition. Just Published, price \$s. 5d.

NEW GUIDE TO THE IRON TRADE
OR MILL MANAGERS' AND STOCK-TAKERS' ASSISTANT;
Comprising a Series of New and Comprehensive Tables, practically arranged to how at one view the Weight of Iron required to produce Boiler-plates, Sheet-iron, and Flat, Square, and Round Bars, as well as Hoop or Strip Iron of any dimensions, to which is added a variety of Tables for the convenience of merchants, including Russian Table.

By JAMES ROSE.
Batman's Hill Ironworks, Bradley, near Bilston.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "The Tables are plainly laid down, and the information desired can be instantaneously obtained."—Mining Journal.
"900 copies have been ordered in Wigan alone, and this is but a tithe of those to whom the book should commend itself."—Wigan Examiner.
"The Work is replete on the subject of underground management."—M. BANEK Colliery Proprietor.
To be had on application at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 28, Fleet-street, London

Now ready, price 3s., by post 3s. 3d., Sixth Edition; Twentieth Thousand Copy, much improved, and enlarged to nearly 300 pages.

OPTON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, between Father and Son. The additions to the work are near 80 pages of useful information, Son. The additions to the work are near 80 pages of useful information, principally questions and answers, with a view to assist applicants intending to pass an examination as mine managers, together with tables, rules of measurement, and other information on the moving and propelling power of ventilation, a subject which has caused so much controversy.

The following few testimonials, out of hundreds in Mr. Hopton's possession, speak to the value of the work:—

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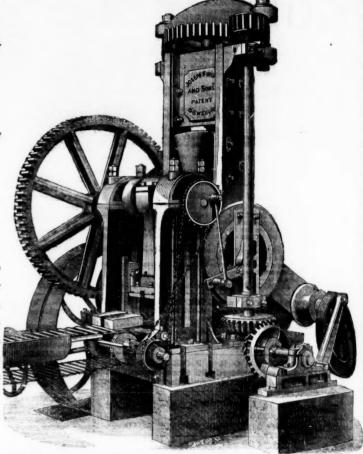
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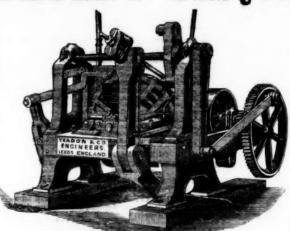
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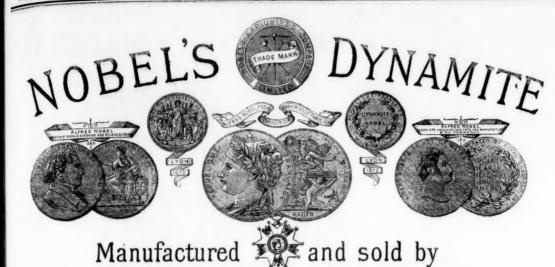
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12000	Great Wh Eleanor t North Boyey 2	0 5		6000 West Basset, c, Illoganti	7 (4	
20000	Great Wh. Eleanor, t, North Bovey 2 0 Griffin, *s-t, Carnarvon	0		6000 West Caradon, c, St. Cleer	0 6	6 0	3
9880	Gunnislake (Clitters), t, ci 5 5	0 41/4	. 4 41/4	3000 W. Craven Moor, l, Pateley Brdge*	10 0	0	. 5
10000	Gwern-y-Mynydd,* s-4, Flintshire 4 0	0 31/2	3 31/2	10240 West Devon Consols, c, Calstock	1 0	0	2342
10000	Harehope Gill,* l, Durham (£1 sh.) 0 5	0	**	12000 West Holway, * /, Flintshire	0 5	0	13/1
1200	Hartington Moor. * carb. I. Derby 1 1	0 136	1 11/2	20000 W. Lisburne, l, (1l. sh.) Cardigan	0 1	7 0 5 0	21/21
6400	Harwood,* 1, Durham 0 15	0		5000 West Mary Ann, " l, Menheniot	1 7	2 6	11/4
3000	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard† 1 0 Hingston Down, c, Calstock*† 0 7	0 334	3 31/4	3000 Westminster United, Manarmon	5 0	0 0	
				20000 West Pateley Bridge, 1, Yorkshire.	1 0	0	11/21
6000	Attitudent, v, Commenter in internation		14 3/8	12000 West Phonix, t, c, Caradon 5190 West Poldice, St. Day	5 (8	2147
15000	Tade Ashburton # e Callington 1 0	0 1%	1 1%	10000 West Vor, t, c, ars-m, Breage	2 (0 0	. 21/41
30000 15000	Lady Ashburton, s, Callington 1 0	0 1	14 1/2	2048 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	29 6	3	9
12000	Ladywell,* l, Salop (12000 prf. also) 2 10	0	74	3000 West Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	1 12	6	131/211
5000	Lead Era,* l, Mold 2 10	0		1000 West Wheal Towan, c, t, Illogan 12000 West Wye Valley, * t, Montgomery, 6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	25 0	0	
2500	Levant, c, t, St. Just 11 0	0 12	14 15	6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan!	14 (0	78
10000	Lomax, s-l, Helston 1 0	0 114	1 11/8	6144 Wheal Basset, c, Illogan	34 7	2 6	4
5120 15000		0 1%	1 11/4	12000 Wheal Coates United, t, St. Agnes	1 0	0	21
30000	Llanrwst,* l, Carnarvon 2 0	0		2535 W. Comford, & No. Tres., c, Gwennap	2 2	0	31/43
7500	Ditto, 10 per cent. pref 2 0	0	**	6000 Wheal Grenville, t, Camborne	5 0	0	. 109
9000	Marke Valley, c, Linkinhorne 5 11	0 21/8	1 7/8 21/8	2048 Wheat Jame, c, Reat	6 13	3 10	
1800	Mawston. * L. South Wales 1 0	0 11/2	1 11/2	2048 Wheal Jane, t, Keal 12000 Wheal Jewell, c, St. Hilary 25000 Wh. Hony and Trelawny, c-l, Lisk.	2 (0	22
6000	Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron 3 15 1	10	36	2000 Wheat Owles, t, St. Justi	7 3	0	
9000	Minaral Corporation of Gt. Britain* 10 0		1/4 3/8	coop Wh Prussia & Cardrew f c Ddeth	1 0	0	11/4
20000	Mostyn Consols, 8-l, Flint	0 11/6	76 116	12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	2 1	6	-
10000	Manuald Gorddy / Cardigan* 3 12	6	. 31/4 4	12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock. 6000 Wheal Sisters, t, Lelant 4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth 24000 Ystwith,* l, Cardigan	15 16	0	
25000	Moray Firth (18000 issned) 2 0	0	31/4 4	24000 Vetwith, * I, Cardigan	1 (0 0	
12000	Morfa Du, z, g, s, Anglesea 1 0	U 1/8	1 1 74				-/8
6144	Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth 0 10		2 21/8	bl, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead s-l, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc; i, in	; 8, 8)	lver;	, al, slate
4678	New Bronfloyd, * s-l, Cardig. (£5 sh.) 3 16 New Cathedral, * c, t, Gwennap 1 0	0 = ::		* Limited Liability Companies: 7 quoted	on th	ne Sto	enic.
2400	New Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan 7 14	0 8	71/4 8	have paid divide	ends.	il Dro-	CK RANGE
2100	New Cook & Mischall, -,	V	/2 -		and a		

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.	INSURANCE COMPANIES. Issue, Shares, Pd. Clos. pr.
Shares. Plud. Clos. pr.	Annex
3000 Oregon, g., Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.) 4 0 0 4 4½ 80000 Pestarena United, g, Italy*† 3 0 0 4 ½ 80000 Pierrefitte* (20000 pref 1 0 0 4 ½ 80000 Pierrefitte* (20000 pref 1 0 0 ½ ½ 80000 Pierrefitte* (20000 pref 1 0 0 ½ ½ 40000 Ravensoliff, g, N. Zind; c, S. Aust. 0 10 0 2 8000 Rio Grande do Sui* (and 31,000 pref.) 5 0 0 1 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0 ½ 100000 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil** (£1 sh.) 1 0 0.	100000 10 Agra [L]
Issue, Shares. Pd. Clos. pr.	FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Closing prices. Argentine, 1868, 6 per cent. 99 91 Bolivia, remnanta 25% 2% Brazilian, 1865, 5 per cent. 94 96 Chilian, 1865, 7 per cent. 98 100 Clty of Melhourne, 5 per cent., 1886-1907. 106 103 Clty of Melhourne, 5 per cent., 1886-1907. 106 103 Clty of Ottawa, 6 per cent. Sterling 109 111 Clty of Providence, 5 per cent. coupon bonds. 104 106 Clty of Quebec 6 p. cent. Con. Fnd. Stg. Loan. 103 110 Clty of Toronto, 6 p. cet. Sting. Bnds, 1897-1904.111 113 Egyptian Government pref. 92% 93% Ditto, Unified Debt. 63 63% Ditto, 7 per cent. V.M.L. 83 85 Ditto, N. Daira Sanieh 25% Ditto, S. Daira Sanieh 77 Foreign and Colonial Gov. Trust, preferred 109 111 Ditto, 5 per cent., deferred 109 111 Ditto, 5 per cent., deferred 105 108 Peruvian, 1870, 6 per cent. 17% 17% Ditto, 1872, 5 per cent. 15 15% Russian, 5% per cent. L. Mort. Spanish, Quickeliver, Mort. 5 per cent. 101 103 United States Mort. 5 per cent. 104

			BANE	S.			
100000 80000 30000 12500 20600 10000 20000 20000 40000 30000 50000 60000 50000 60000 10000	40 20 50 25 20 10 25 50 20 25 100 25 100 25 100 20 11 25 100 20 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Agra [L] Anglo-Egy Bank of Au Bank of Br Bank of Br Bank of Br Bank of Fr Bank of Fg Bank of Ne Bank of Ne Bank of Ne Bank of So Bank of So Bank of So Bank of So Chafred. of Colonial English Bk London an London Ch National B Queensland Studden of A	ptian Banistralasia. itish Columitish North ypt www. South \ \text{ww South \ \text{V} w Zealand ath Austraction in the line of Rio de di River Pli i Rank of N. ank of N. ink Corpon i National British So.	wing [L] prbia n America Vales L. & China d. China Janeiro [L] ate [L] Australia Zealand [L] ation [L] Alrica [L] Africa [L]	all	78 16 52 28 59 22 43 37 23 56 15 16 16 24 43 24 43 24 43 24 44 45 24 45 27 45 27 45 27 45 27 45 27 45 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	17 54 30 61 23 44 39 24 ½ 58 2 pm 2 pm 9 25 19
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Arge Boliv Braz Chill City City City City Egy Di Di Di Fore Peru Di Ruse Span	ntirvia, iliarian, of l'of Coff ptia tto, tto, tto, tto, tto, tviar tto, ign tto, iish,	GN AND ne, 1868, 6 premnants 1, 1865, 5 per 1866, 7 per 1866, 7 per 1866,	er cent r cent per cent per cent. Sto per cent. Sto per cent. Sto per cent. Sto per cent. cent. Con. cet. Sting. nt pref bt. V. M. I. guarantee nich il Gov. Tru deferred r cent. cent. L. I. Mort , Mort. S, Mort. S, P.	, 1836-1907 rling coupon bo Fnd. Stg Bnds, 1597 d d	Closis 1 1 Inds. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2% 998 10 998 10 906 10 909 11 904 10 908 11 111 11 111 11 923% 68 83 88 83 88 83 17 17 17 17 11 15 11	ices. 11 22% 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
		1					

	IRON AND COAL COMPANI			
S	Shares. Company. Pand.	Pric 21	20	dis
	15 Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L] 14 0	3	-	
	1 Ditto, 6 per cent, pref 1 0	3/4	1	
	2 Bagnall Tohn and Sons [L] 3 0	11/4	136	dis
	10 Benhar Coal Co. [L] 10 0	1 1/4	136	
	50 Bilbao Iron Co. [L]	21/4	25 1/4	
	20 Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.[L] A 12 0	438	45%	
	30 Benhar Coal Co. [L]		13	dis
	3 Cakemore, Cseway, Grn. ord.sh. 3 0	-	-	
	3 Ditto (7½ per cent. pref.) 3 0 100 Cammell and Co. [L] 80 0	81/6	814	dis
	20 Cannock & Huntington Coal[L] 10 0	11	1016	dis
	10 Central Swedish Iron &Stl.[L] 10 0 5 Chapel House Colliery 5 0	-	- 173	
	20 Cannock & Huntington Coal[L] 10 0 10 Central Swedish Iron & Stl. [L] 10 0 5 Chapel House Colliery 5 0 5 Charlton Iron Co. [L] 50 0 50 Chatterley Iron Co. [L] 50 0 10 Chillington Iron Co. [L] 10 0 11 Chillington Iron Co. [L] 10 0 12 Chillington Iron Co. [L] 10 0 13 Chillington Iron Co. [L] 10 0 14 Chillington Iron Co. [L] 10 0 15 Chillington Iron Co. [L] 10 0 16 Chillington Iron Co. [L] 10 0 17 Chillington Iron Co. [L] 10 0 18 Chillington Iron Co. [L]	3 7½	734	
		4	41/8	
	10 Consett Iron Co. [L]	201/2 2	9/10	pm
	50 Cooke, William, and Co. [L] 45 7	30	35 10 1/8	GIS
	50 Davy Brothers [L] 22 10	4	41/4	pm
		10%	1036	dia
	100 Fox, Samuel, and Co. [L] 80 0 8 Genl. Mining Ass. [L] (ful.pd.) 8 0	3	336	
	50 Knowles, Andrew, and Co. [L] 22 0	12	11	dis
	20 Llynvi and Tondu [L] 20 0	61/4	634	
	10 Lydney & Wigpool Iron Ore [L] 9 5	9 2%	8 21/2	dis
	10 Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L] 10 0 10 Midland Iron Co. [L] 5 0	2	21/2	pm
	10 Monkland Iron & Coal Co. [L] 10 0 4 Mwyndy Iron Ore [L] 3 15	23/8	2 1 1/2	dis
	100 Nant-v-Glo & Blaina(8p.c.prf.)100 0	3C 1 %	35	dia
	3 Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L] 2½ 10 Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L] 10 0	61%	7 78	dis
	10 Northmptn. Coal, Iron, &c. [L] 8 0	3	316	dis
	35 Palmer's Shipbldg. & Iron [L] 35 0	8 1/2	71/4	dia pm
	100 Parkgate Iron Co. [L]	% dis	81/4	pm
	20 Pelsali Coal and Iron [L] 17 10	43%	22	dia
	50 Rhymney Iron Co. [L] 50 0 10 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L] 10 0		16	
	100 Shotts Iron Co. [L]100 0	70	75 23½	dis
	100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L] 80 0 50 Silkstone & Dodw.Cl.& Iron [L] 45 0	45	43	dis
	50 Somorrostro Iron Co. [L] 50 0 100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L] 60 0	1914	20	pm
	100 Ditto ditto B 10 0	4	456	pm
	5 Teesside Iron & Engine Works 5 0 50 Tredegar Iron and Coal, A [L] 28 0 25 Ditto ditto B 25 0	7	6	eib
	25 Ditto ditto B 25 0 20 Ulverston Mining Co. [L] 18 0	21%	2234	dis
	10 Vancouver Coal [L] 6 0	3	2	dis
	100 Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L]100 0 25 W.Cumberland Iron & Steel [L] 20 0	7%	734	dis
	WAGON COMPANIES.			
	Shares. PM. 10 Birmingham Wagon Co. [L] £10 0	14%	Zos. 1436	pr.
	10 Ditto 2nd issue 6 0	136	134	pm
	10 Ditto pref., 6 per cent 10 0		1136	

	Tredegar from and Coal, A [L] 20	U			CLES
25	Ditto ditto B 25	0	2136	2236	
	Ulverston Mining Co. [L] 18		14		dis
10	Vancouver Coal [L] 6	0	3		
	Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L]100			-	
	W.Cumberland Iron & Steel [L] 20		734	734	dis
40	W. Campermine rions need (1) av	9	174	1/4	
	WAGON COMPAN	T TO CH			
	WAGON COMPAN				
har		₩.		Clos.	
	Birmingham Wagon Co. [L] £10				
10	Ditto 2nd issue 6	0	136	134	pm
10	Ditto pref., 6 per cent 10	0	1136	1136	
20	British Wagon Co. [L] 10	0	/-	_	
10	Gloucester [L] 10	0	734	834	
10	Ditto 5th issue 5	0	3/4	1/4	dis
10	Ditto 5th issue	0	256	2 76	pm
5	Ditto pref., 6 per cent 5	0	3/2	3/4	pm
	Midland Rail. Car. & Wag. [L] 10		1036	10%	xd
	Ditto pref., 6 per cent 1			dis 1	
20	North Central Wagon Co 20			-	
	Rail. Car. [L] Oldbury 5	0	2	21/	
	Ditto pref., 6 per cent 5	0		334	
	Railway Rolling Stock Co. [L] 10		732	81/4	
				3/	dia
20	Sheffield Wagon Co. [L] 15	9	1	74	CIL

. Shares. Pd. Cl
) 5 Anglo-Argentine [L]all
10Barcelona [L]
10 Befrast Street Tramways all 5 10 Birkenhead, Ordinary all 5 10 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference. all 11 Disto, 6 per cent. Preference. all 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18
10 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference, alll
10Bristol [L] 91
10Bordeaux Tram & Omnibus [L]. all
J 10Chester [L]all
10 Edinburgh Street Tramways all
10
10 Hughes Loco, and Tram. works, all
10Hull Street Tramways
10 Imperial [L] 10 Liverpool Unit. Tram & Om. [L] al. 10 London [L] al. 10 London Breet Tramways al. 10 London Street Tramways al.
10 London [L]
10London Street Tramways all
10North Metropolitan
10 Nottingham and District [L] all
10
10Southamptonall
10Sunderland [L]all
10Swansea [L]
10 Tramways of Germany [L]
5 Tramways and Gen. Works [L]. all
. 10 . Sheffield
10 Vale of Clyde
5 Tramways Union [L] 6 6 6 1 10 Vale of Clyde 6 4 1 10 Wolverhampton [L] all 35
TO ME AND ANTES
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES
es. Pd. Clos. p
Anglo-American
To:
Direct United States Cable 20 0 1271 10 Eastern 10 0 9% 10
Eastern 10 0 9% 10 East. Exten. Austr. and China 10 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Great Northern 10 0 05 25
Indo-European
100 0240
West India and Panama
Submarine 10 0 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
West. Union, 7 p.c. Mort. Bonds 4100 Miss
MISCELLANEOUS
21 10 82 85
Australian Agricultural 10 0 4%
Australian Agricultural
City of London Real Property 12 0 3%
City of London Real Property 12
Fore Street Warehouse [L] 14 0 161/2 17
Hudson's Bay Company 17 0 17 1
Imperial Credit [L] 7 10 736 108
Lehigh Val.Con. Mort., A, 6p.c. 100 0109 10
Lehigh Val. Con. Mort., A, 5p. c. 100
National Discount [L]
N. Cent. Rail. Mort., 6 per cent. 10 6 0 12 15 Pawson and Co. [L]
Peninsular and Oriental Steam 50 0 53
Pennsyl.Gen. Mort. 6 p. c. 1880 100 0114 115
Do. Con. Sink. Fund, 6 p. c. 1905 100 0 195 100
Scottish Australian Invt. Co. 100 0 95 100
Ditto New Ordinary
Ditto 5 per c. guar. pref100 0100 Ditto 5 per c. guar. pref100 034½ 35
Telegraph Const. & Maint. [L] 12 0 35 1 Ditto, 2nd Bonus, 3 per cent 5 0 30 31
Ditto 2nd Ronus, 3 per cent 5 " 304 31
Dictor, Silve Montage of the 10 th and see
Tharsis Sulphur & Copper Co 10 0 113 115
Tharsis Sulphur & Copper Co 10 0113 115 Union Pacific Land Gt., 1st Mt. 100 0115 117
When the Gulphur & Copper Co 10 111 112

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